INSIST ON
Bartlett-Bacon bills being passed. Insist on knowing where your Representatives in Congress stand. You have a right to know.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

HELP THE MINERS.
Local unions are urged to give prompt financial aid to the striking coal miners of Colorado.

VOL. 4. NO. 8 — Entered as second-class matter, September 16, 1911, at the Post-office at Washington, D. C., under the act of August 24, 1912. — WHOLE NO. 164

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1914.

PREDICTS LABOR'S SUCCESS

Says Trade Unions' Amendments Will Be Adopted.

Congressman Henry, Chairman of Rules Committee, Makes Significant Statement on Floor of House.

Washington, May 23. — Declaring squarely for labor's amendments to the Clayton anti-trust bill, and predicting the passage of these amendments by both Houses, Congressman Henry, of the House Rules Committee, in a speech before the House of Representatives, said in part:

"The gentleman from Massachusetts says that we have taken up a bill from the House calendar and put it upon the Union calendar, and that we have done it in order to prevent a record vote on certain amendments. Let me warn the gentleman that until he becomes more friendly to the labor organizations of this country we can not profit by any advice from him. Now, Mr. Speaker, let me serve notice on him that when the anti-trust bill bearing the name of the distinguished gentleman from Alabama is up for consideration under the five minute rule it will be in order to offer amendments without notice and to freely debate them. **And let me further advise him that there will an onehalf hour debate on each amendment. I will not establish language exempting directly and specifically labor organizations or farmers' organizations from the provisions of the anti-trust law.** We have the whole question in the Committee of the Whole and in the House of Representatives as well. So he need not be alarmed.

"He need not be distressed about this matter. Every Member's vote will be understood in the Committee of the Whole and in the House after the bill is reported there and he will find that I am a friend of labor. The bill passed by this side of the House, and we will again be able to do it, as we have done several times heretofore, a provision exempting those organizations from the provisions of the anti-trust law, as intended when it was passed in 1890.

"If you are so solicitous about this you ought to get on the committee of the gentlemen and help them put the amendment in. You need not presuppose the Democrats are cowards on this question. And I do not suppose the Members on this side are cowards, because I expect most of them to vote against labor, as you have done heretofore. Perhaps more than twenty years the labor organizations of this country stood before the door of this House and before the Speaker's room and urged the passage of such legislation as contained in the Clayton anti-trust measure. You and your party spurned their request. You denied them the right to be heard on the floor of this House. But no sooner had the Democracy gone into power in the House of Representatives than we passed those bills which had been suppressed by the distinguished former Speaker, Mr. Cannon, and his official regime that advised and co-operated with him on these measures. They are here, and they are going to remain there, and we are going to vote for them, and intend to go to the labor organizations and the people of this country the laws they have been clamoring for during nearly a quarter of a century. **And the program is going through the Senate, and the bills will go to the President of the Executive that the Democratic voters of this country put in power will give relief to the people.**

"Mr. Speaker, this is an important occasion. Today we are taking up for consideration the most important measure of all the problems pending before this country. These three bills contain some things that will bring great relief to the people of this country and any measure that has been considered since I have been a member of this body. It means that hereafter we shall not negotiate with big business when we sing the law, but will set the limits on big business and tell them how far they shall go. We will not be statutes requiring them to salute the law. We are going forward. We are going to pass bills, and I hope that they will emanate before this summer has passed, and the President will put his approval upon them. We will bring prosperity to this country. We shall do the things that ought to have been done these five years ago, and would have been done if the old stand-pat Republican party had not prevented it."

"MOTHER TONGUE" CENSUS.

Washington, May 23.—In a bulletin just issued by the Census Bureau it is shown that of the 32,243,382 persons of foreign white stock in the United States 10,220,412 the English and Celtic, including Irish, Scotch, and Welsh, had the largest representation, according to whether tongue bulletin issued yesterday by the census bureau. As reported to the census bureau the total foreign white stock whose mother tongue was English and Celtic, amounted to 10,267,412, which represented 12.3 per cent of the total white population of the United States, which was 81,731,957. The German group numbered 5,817,271, or 10.8 per cent; Italian, 2,183,422, or 3.6 per cent; Polish, 1,707,604, or 3.1 per cent; Yiddish and Hebrew, 1,676,763, or 2.1 per cent; Swedish, 1,446,988, and Irish, 1,352,054, or 1.7 per cent, and Norwegian, 1,068,854, or 1.2 per cent.

BAKERY SALESMEN WIN.

Pittsburgh, Pa., May 23.—The first effort of the Bakery Goods Salesmen's local to better conditions has resulted in a victory. Increased wages and extra overtime pay were won. The local is only recently organized by the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union. Their proposed agreement was rejected by employers, who changed their minds, however, after a "days' strike. The agreement calls for the employment of members of the local only, all additional men to be secured through the union. The employer is not allowed to board any salesman. The salesman is not to do any other kind of work outside of the salesman line. Hereafter he will work only six days per week and be paid weekly.

ELECTRICIANS GET INCREASE.

Detroit, Mich., May 22.—A substantial wage increase is the feature of the contract secured by Electrical Workers, No. 58, which is now in effect. Under the old scale, $3.00 was paid for eight hours; under the new it is paid for the same length of time. This scale only applies for one year, however, as the rate will be $4.50 for eight hours during the second year. The electrical workers now boast of a membership of 600. These advances are due to the enthusiasm that has been displayed because of a settlement of internal differences in this craft and a general abandonment of the seceding movement.

TALKS ON COLORADO STRIKE

Topeka, Kan., May 22.—From the exciting occupation of being editor of the Boulder County Union Laborer, to the peaceful life of a floor walker in a Topeka clothing store was the change made by a young man who has held his present job for six months and who does not want his name disclosed for business reasons, says a local paper, which quotes the young man as saying that the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, representing the Rockefeller interests, have treated the miners shamefully.

"For two years I ran a job print shop in Boulder," said the former editor. "During that time I saw some of the nonunion mines near Boulder kept their men without outside communication by keeping from them their families inside of high fences known as 'bull pens' or 'stockades.' Last April the union officials urged me to start a paper to cover the history of the strike. The Boulder daily papers were controlled by the mine owners and there was no other way of getting the union side of the strike possible into print.

"I got out three issues of my paper. After the first number I began to block up my shop were frequent. To get information about conditions I needed to be with the strikers, and I spent time in stockades as well as the strikers. To get in the bull pens as a representative of the Boulder County Union Laborer was impossible. I secured an agency for a correspondence school and I had to use that as a ring in. I was unable to get the scabs to fill State secrets.

"As a result of the attitude of a number of the mines have closed down and business at Boulder practically is at a standstill. Boulder citizens and even Boulder university people sympathize with the strikers, but even they within a few months of the close of the strike will be attacked that have been caused by the miners' unwarranted action.

"Although my paper was well patronized, the job printing business was becoming poorer and I saw no opportunity to leave, as it was a struggle to make a living. Last October I came to Topeka.

"The bitterness between the union and nonunion forces is so great that the children of the striking scab work will not go to school together. The wives of the strikers and sympathizers with the strike will not be stopped. The mines that employ nonunion help started organized warfare against the union miners, and as a result these mines were closed, leaving no work whatever for the union men."

LAUDS CHILD LABOR EMPLOYERS

Pittsburgh, Pa., May 22.—That the employer of children should in many instances be praised rather than blamed, was the view taken by Judge Swan, who has the statement made by John P. Wood, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, before the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association in session here, that the speaker was much exercised over what he termed "fanatical legislation, which is seriously hampering the employment of children under sixteen, who, in many cases, were physically able to labor. He said in part: "We have very laudable ideas of minors" and believed that the matter of employing children under sixteen years of age was a phase of paternalism. Without the least bit of humor Mr. Wood also referred to the blasting of "class" politics and see that legislation that injures them is opposed at every turn, between book or newspaper covers." The facts that the record must show are the wages paid each female employe, the number of hours worked per day or each day of the week, the hour of beginning and stopping work and the hours of beginning and ending the recess allowed for meals. These records are subject to official inspection, and falsifying is punishable by fine."

UNIONISTS ANSWER CRITICS.

Oklahoma City, May 21.—The Trades and Labor Council has made sharp answer to the claim that organized labor is fighting the employment of girls in the shoe shining establishments in this city because the girls are not organized. In a statement, the unionists show there is no Bootblacks' union in Oklahoma City, nor has there been an attempt to form one. The workers in the establishments heretofore adopted by the Council was prompted and unanimously passed by this body on the basic principle that child employment is unfit and undesirable for girls; and that all good citizens should protest against the employment of any and all individuals who seek to commercialize girlhood and womanhood labor to the extent that it becomes degrading to them of this city and state. We sorrowfully deplore the condition that compels girls and women to humble themselves to shine the shoes of the stronger sex."

ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS WIN.

Holyoke, Mass., May 23.—Elevator constructors have won their strike for better conditions and are comparing the new agreement with their old. Hours and wages prior to organization, when they worked nine hours for $2 per day. Under the new schedule the nine-hour day is secured, Saturday half holiday, time and one-half for overtime, and double time for Saturdays and holidays. The following rates of wages are agreed to: For mechanics, first year, $2.75; second year, $4.10; third year, $4.30; fourth year, $4.40. For helpers, first year, $2.75; second year, $3.30; third year, $3.90; fourth year, $3.

MADISON PAINTERS STRIKE.

Madison, Wis., May 22.—Striking painters are using printers' ink to combat the claims of employers in refusing a wage increase. In one of their announcements the painters say: "When an employer raises the wage only 5 cents per hour and himself 10 cents, he is using our organization to pull the wool over the people's eyes. He attempts to make them believe that we are getting the full 10-cent raise. This is simply camouflage for increased profits." The strikers report that many contractors have signed the new agreement.

TIMES CHANGE IN LOS ANGELES.

Los Angeles, May 23.—The victory of the bakers in this city, after a twenty-four-hour strike, finishes the last stronghold of the Los Angeles trade union movement has changed. The bakers asked for $21 per week for bench hands. Repeated requests by the workers for a conference brought no results. A strike followed, but the bosses quickly accepted the offer to discuss matters and the agreement was signed.

GEARS ARE A MENACE.

Madison, Wis., May 22.—The State Industrial Commission has issued a sharp bulletin entitled "Gear accidents and their prevention," in an effort to reduce fatalities caused by unguarded gears. It is shown that over 200 accidents occurred since 1911, and that employers are rapidly learning that repairs, adjustments and oiling are dangerous operations when machinery is running.

A. F. OF L. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ACTS ON TRADE UNION EXEMPTION CLAUSE

Washington, May 23.—The A. F. of L. Executive Council takes exception to the trade union exemption clause of the Clayton anti-trust bill, which, it claimed, is intended to meet the demands of organized labor embodied in the Bartlett-Bacon bills. At the council's session, last week, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, the American Congress in its wisdom, enacted a law on July 2, 1890, known as the Sherman Anti-trust law which was intended by them to apply exclusively to large combinations of wealth—so-called trusts or property—but the law avowed and specific purpose of preventing monopoly and exploitation of special privileges.

It was undoubtedly the intention of Congress to enact a law that would be effective in the prevention of huge combinations of wealth from crushing their competitors in the business world, it was also the avowed and openly expressed opinion of the statesmen who wrote that law that it should not apply to farmers or laborers' organizations established for the betterment of producers of wealth.

The United States Senate, in committee of the whole, on March 4, 1890, while considering the Sherman bill, almost unanimously agreed to a provision exempting the organizations of working people from the proposed act.

On January 25, 1890, in the Fifty-sixth Congress, the House of Representatives by a vote of 260 to 8 adopted a similar declaration in a supplementary amendment to the Sherman act.

On the 20th and June 21, 1910, the House of Representatives again declared that the Sherman act should not apply to the voluntary association of working people.

On February 20, 1913, in the Sixty-second Congress, the House of Representatives again made a similar declaration.

On March 4, 1913, after President Taft had vetoed the declaration, the House of Representatives by a vote of 244 to 45 passed the bill over the veto of President Taft with the declarations intact.

On April 14, 1913, in the Sixty-third Congress, the House of Representatives by a vote of 198 to 47 again declared itself in favor of the above-stated declarations.

On May 7, 1913, the United States Senate by a vote of 41 to 22 agreed to the House declaration, and on June 23, 1913, the conference committee signed the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill approving the Hamill-Roddenbery provises exempting labor and farmers' organizations from the anti-trust appropriation section of that act.

At the San Denver convention of the Democratic party in 1908, and at the Baltimore convention of the Democratic party in 1912, emphatic declarations were unanimously adopted by those conventions pledging the Democratic party, if elected to power, to enact legislation so that the organizations of labor and producers "should not be regarded as illegal combinations in restraint of trade."

Hon. Woodrow Wilson, the candidate for the Presidency, in his speech of acceptance emphatically pledged himself to support that specific plank in the platform of his party.

The above historical facts can neither be disputed nor denied; and,

Whereas, the anti-trust bill, H. R. 15657, now being considered by the House of Representatives, is the administration measure and is intended to cover supplementary trust legislation, with the avowed purpose to meet the Democratic platform declarations in reference to trusts; and,

Whereas, Section 7 of H. R. 15657 contains language which is indefinite, ambiguous and liable to an interpretation by the courts inimical to labor's rights and interests, is out of harmony with the declaration of the Democratic party and is therefore unsatisfactory to the organized workers, and certain amendments to this bill are essential before the measure can be regarded as satisfactory; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor that we advise our friends in Congress and all others who are in favor of the words, "be construed to forbid the existence and operation of," on line 4, Section 7, page 24, of the bill, should be stricken out and the following words be substituted, so that the section would definitely and clearly exempt the organizations of laborers and producers from the civil, as well as the criminal sections of the Sherman law, and thus enable the party to redeem the pledges of the Democratic party to the people, therefore, be it further

Resolved, That the following words, "nor shall any of the acts enumerated in this paragraph be considered unlawful in any court of the United States," be added to Section 18, after the word "thereto" on line 23, page 36. The remedy we propose would insure to the workers the bill of rights which Section 18 is evidently intended to secure to voluntary associations of laborers and farmers; associations owning no capital stock and instituted not for profit, and to the members of such associations.

TO ENFORCE 8-HOUR LAW

Washington, May 23.—Active preparations for enforcing the recently enacted eight-hour law for women in the District of Columbia have been begun by the District health department, because of the failure of many employers of women and girls to comply with the law requiring the keeping of time records. "Time books or records must be kept legally," said the speaker was much exercised over what he termed "fanatical legislation, which is seriously hampering the employment of children under sixteen, who, in many cases, were physically able to labor. He said in part: "We have very laudable ideas of minors" and believed that the matter of employing children under sixteen years of age was a phase of paternalism. Without the least bit of humor Mr. Wood also referred to the blasting of "class" politics and see that legislation that injures them is opposed at every turn, between book or newspaper covers." The facts that the record must show are the wages paid each female employe, the number of hours worked per day or each day of the week, the hour of beginning and stopping work and the hours of beginning and ending the recess allowed for meals. These records are subject to official inspection, and falsifying is punishable by fine."

STILL CLIMBING.

Washington, May 23.—Secretary Morrison reported to the meeting of the A. F. of L. Executive Council, last week, that the unions affiliated to the A. F. of L. had reported gains of 41,000 members. The figures are for April of this year, as compared with the same month in 1913. The total membership for April, 1914, is reported at 2,069,157, as against 1,999,401 for 1913.

CHILD LABOR LAW TRIUMPHS

Boston, May 23.—The House of Representatives has killed the bill providing an amendment to the state child labor bill, which means that no change will be made in this enactment. The amendment provided that children could work under the prescribed age if they were examined by a physician employed for the purpose by the mayor of a city or by the selectmen of a town, who would report whether children were capable of working without "mental or physical injury." Under this law the employment of minors between fourteen and sixteen years of age, fifty-four hours a week, would be permitted. The present law prohibits a child under sixteen years of age from being employed more than forty-eight hours per week. Lawmakers who favored the amendment declared that it would undo the best thing Massachusetts has done in child labor legislation of last year. Those who favored the amendment were certain it would "solve the child labor question" by permitting the physically strong to work and assist in the support of parents. Friends of the measure refused to be trapped, and despite the support of textile manufacturers, who appeared in a chorus, the proposal was rejected. Representative Chamberlain made the point that the ones attempting to urge the bill, as well as a word about the mental or spiritual development of the child, and that "the testimony before the committee on education has been that there has been no serious hardship except in isolated cases. The law has been in operation only seven months and still greater benefits will be evident during the next few months when the children have the extra two hours in the open air."

DEFENDS PARCEL POST.

Houston, May 23.—The Labor Council of this city disagrees with the Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the parcel post, and a resolution of approval will be sent to Texas Congressmen and Senators. The business men's organization has declared that the parcel post service be not extended further in the matter of size and weight of packages for transportation over facilities equal to in all respects to those now furnished by the express companies be provided; further that the service be self-sustaining. The labor unions are rather suspicious of the one cent postal propoganda and the question of this action is being closely watched, relied on for the purpose of crippling the parcel post by reducing the revenues of the postoffice department.

DISCUSS TWO MOVEMENTS.

Stockton, Cal., May 22.—"The only excuse for the existence of unions is to improve the conditions of labor, and the only excuse for the existence of an employers' association is to 'control labor,'" said J. B. Dale, organizer for the State Federation, at a mass meeting of unionists in this city. The speaker showed that since the beginning of trouble between the clerks and the newly-formed association of employers the union has increased in membership.

PAINTERS WIN STRIKE.

Bloomington, Ill., May 22.—The painters in this city have made notable advances as the result of a six-weeks' strike, which terminated last week. The scale signed by the employers' association for the year is an increase of wages of 5 cents in 1913 and 1914, making the rate 50 cents an hour the last year of the agreement.

SECURE ANOTHER UNION SHOP.

Evansville, Ind., May 22.—As a result of a vigorous campaign conducted by the Coopers' Union, No. 22, of this city, a union agreement has been signed by the Indiana Cooperage Company, which involves a large number of employes.

TELLS CLERKS TO ORGANIZE

Sioux City, Iowa, May 23.—Suggesting that the retail clerks organize to protect themselves, Rev. B. H. Stevens, of the First Baptist Church, criticised store conditions in this city. "What wisdom is this," he asked, "for a minister to preach upon the subject of family prayer to a congregation of clerks when the deacons of the church rout the clerks out of bed at 5:30 o'clock in the morning in order to be at work at 7 o'clock? What kind of Christian influence have those same deacons who teach Sunday school classes of young men and women over the moral wrongs inflicted upon thousands of clerks daily?"

"Suppose, for example," suggested the speaker, "that the shopper put himself in the place of the boy. Suppose he was working a day of from twelve to fifteen hours. Suppose he would be keep pleasant waiting on half a hundred women shopping and hauling over a table of shirtwaists and dress goods? How would he like to stand at the close of a busy day and take the talk of a well-dressed customer who had been shopping for a day? I can say, is what the clerk is hired to do. But is he needs to be a better man than most Christians are, and should be paid for it accordingly."

CONVICTS TO BUILD ROADS.

Washington, May 22.—In urging the Booher-Hughes bill to limit interstate commerce in convict-made goods, Superintendent Whittaker of the District of Columbia workhouse, said: "Six years ago when I stood before a similar committee and pleaded for the passage of a law which men have who are opposing the bill. I thought if the bill passed it would stop the business. The result is not a penny. I have changed my mind in this matter since and am convinced that the prisoners of each state can be worked within the boundaries of the individual state under the state use plan and a large per cent of them redeemed to society. There is not a state in this Union but has thousands and hundreds of thousands of acres of waste land to redeem and road to build; the waste land to be reclaimed and the road constructed with the labor of the prisoners."

BREWERY WORKERS WIN.

Easton, Pa., May 23.—After a strike of nearly four months the brewery workers in this city have reached an agreement with their employers and returned to work. The battlers secured an increase of from $1 to $2 per week. Working hours are reduced from nine to nine per day. The inside men will receive an increase of $2 per week and work eight hours a day six months in the year and nine hours six months. The drivers work under the same hour system with a wage increase of $1 per week. The men recently met the demands made upon the proprietors. Where the firemen and engineers formerly worked twelve hours per day, they now receive an eight hour day for six months in the year, and work twelve hours the other six months.

STRIKERS TELL OF LOW WAGES.

Wakefield, Mass., May 22.—Striking employes of the Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Company today told the State Board of Arbitration of the low wages paid them. Joseph Fedette, a boy of 16 years, spent Saturday-last pay envelope and drew out $3, which he contributed to the family of seven children. Another striker, who declared he was a skilled worker, said he had received $12 for a week's work of 54 weeks, a period of ten years and one month. One of the girls testified that she was paid $3.50 per week for running shaving machines, and that they were frequently cut about the hands.

TO FIGHT PRISON LABOR.

Detroit, Mich., May 22.—A campaign for the elimination of the prison contractor and the tenement-labor system was inaugurated by the National Association of Garment Manufacturers in convention here. To further the movement, the association announced that it will support the bill, now pending in congress, which provides that prisoners have the right to bar all prison-made goods.

BUTCHER WORKERS GROW.

Boston, May 23.—Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union No. 233 reports a membership of 1,500. The union has received two wage increases and other betterments, and also a union agreement since its organization less than two years ago.

SOLONS TO PAY MINE GUARDS

Denver, Col., May 22.—The special session of the legislature has adjourned after voting a bond issue of $1,000,000 to meet the state's expenses because of the coal strike and the employment of guards and gunmen. Such a storm of opposition was raised against the state constabulary bill that the proposal found few adherents even among friends of the mine operators, and it was defeated in the most emphatic manner. Compulsory arbitration was also defeated. One of the resolutions provides for a committee of six to confer with the governor and other state officers looking to a settlement of the coal strike and investigating the strike, to report to the next regular session. The workers say the investigations already made would comprise a dozen large volumes, and the cases that led to the strike, and the forces now opposing the miners are known to every man, woman and child in the state. An effort was made to debar enlisted mine guards and those who participated in the Ludlow shooting from receiving pay for a $1,000,000 appropriation, but this was defeated.

A bill was passed authorizing the governor to declare martial law in disturbed districts. The governor was authorized to prohibit the sale of liquor in these districts, and a resolution of thanks to President Wilson for federal troops was passed.

Many of the debates were bitter. Senator Iles made a vicious attack on the United Mine Workers, and expressed the opinion that they "were trying to make the laborer believe he is as good as his employer."

Senator Robinson introduced a resolution calling upon Governor Ammons to resign because of his incompetency and thereby save the state from disgrace. The speaker said: "Not a single supporter of the governor has had the hardihood to defend him. We believe Governor Ammons can preserve peace. I take it as an admission that you believe Governor Ammons is incompetent in these unfortunate circumstances."

Judge Ben Lindsey, with his wife and five children, have started for Washington to place the situation before President Wilson. In the party is Mrs. Lee Champion, chairman of the relief committee which spent twenty days investigating conditions in the strike districts, and widows of miners killed by the state militia.

CARPENTERS' MOVEMENTS.

Indianapolis, May 23.—General Secretary Frank Duffy, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, announces the following movements: The carpenters of Troy, N. Y., have just ended a strike instituted April 1, the agreement signed calling for a minimum wage of .50 cents per hour for outside carpenters and 40 cents per hour for inside carpenters, a half holiday each week to apply in both cases, and the agreement to run for a period of five years. The wages of 21-2 cents per hour, present minimum 47 1-2 cents, Saturday half holiday, present rate $3.75 to $4 per day. Whitby, Canada, an increase from 35 to 40 cents per hour. Hamilton, Ont., an increase in wages and the Saturday half holiday. Strikes are on in Cincinnati, Ohio; Lexington, Ky.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Ogden, Utah; Salle, Ill.; Ardmore, Pa., and White Plains, N. Y. Prospects for settlement are good in all cases.

AGAINST PHILANTHROPY.

Washington, May 22.—In discussing tuberculosis in his annual report, Health Officer Reynolds of Salt Lake City, Utah, says philanthropy is utterly unable to cope with the situation and that only by the strictest application of this method should be relied upon for the elimination of tuberculosis among the people of this country. To this end the elimination of any other dangerous communicable disease. The health officer favors the erection by the citizens of moderate means desiring to take the cure for their homes, and of more elaborate means in the early stages of the disease. "Facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of incipient cases of tuberculosis, available at hours adapted to the needs of the ordinary working people, should be established," says the report.

ASSETS MAKE INCREASE.

Columbus, Ohio, May 22.—The 1913 assets of Ohio building and loan associations experienced a substantial increase over the assets of the previous year, according to a report issued this week by the state department supervising the associations. Last year's assets represented $172,422,777.45, while the 1913 figures were $205,445,984.59. The year's receipts of all state associations amounted to $173,422,777.45, included in which was $49,454,821.01 in deposits, $37,570,923.68 dues on running stock, $37,204,270.99 loans on mortgage, and a total, $7,188,062.20 unfinished building fund.

JUDGE FINDS LAW LEGAL.

Hazleton, Pa., May 23.—The Lehigh and Susquehanna Coal company has been defeated in an attempt to annul the anti-decking law, which provides that coal must be mined at the face of the breast. The company admitted that the case had been decided against it, but held that the act was unconstitutional, in that it was "class legislation," only applying to anthracite coal companies. The court refused to accept this viewpoint. This is the first test case, and that the miners' union, which initiated the action, whose district officers assisted in the prosecution of the company.

DISCUSS COMPENSATION ACT.

St. Paul, May 23.—Minnesota trade unionists favor changes in the workmen's compensation act, and the matter has been discussed with the State Department of Labor and many employers. The workingmen urge that the rates be increased from 50 per cent to 66 2-3 per cent and the maximum compensation be increased from $4,000 to $5,000, which is now, is, to $15 a week. This change would increase the maximum death payment to $6,000 and the maximum disability compensation to $8,000.

TWO STRIKES AVERTED.

Washington, May 22.—The Federal Department of Labor announces that a strike of the Indianapolis street car men has been averted by the appointment of a permanent board of arbitration acceptable to both sides.

Mediation has adjusted the differences between the seamen and firemen on the Great Lakes and tug owners, because of differences concerning the employment of double crews, wages, and working hours.

FAVOR LITERACY TEST.

Washington, May 22.—At a convention of the District Epworth League, resolutions approving the Dillingham-Burnett immigration bill, and especially the literacy test, were adopted. This bill is being strongly urged by the American Federation of Labor and is now being considered by the Senate.

LABOR CONTENTION UPHELD

Important Point Made by Attorney for A. F. of L.

Says United States Supreme Court Takes Advanced Position in Dismissing Recent Contempt Case.

Washington, May 23.—Declaring that the United States Supreme Court has taken a position in advance of that heretofore entered by the judiciary, Attorney J. H. Ralston, in a letter to Secretary Morrison, of the A. F. of L., comments as follows on the dismissal of the Gompers, Mitchell, Morrison contempt case by the United States Supreme Court:

"There is at least one feature of the decision given out Monday by the Supreme Court of the United States in the contempt case to which I desire to invite your attention.

"For the first time in the history of American jurisprudence a court of this country has declared that proceedings in criminal contempt were for the punishment of nothing else than crimes and that in the early history of the law they were so treated.

"The court said:

"These contempts are infractions of the law visited with punishment as such. If they are of the grade of criminal, we are in error as to the most fundamental principles of that class of crimes as that word has been understood at the bar. They are not merely what they crimes were at first it seems to be proved that in the early law they were punishable by fine in the discretion of the judge. Imprisonment as an addition to the punishment, or that they are anything else except ordinary criminal offenses properly punishable by the ordinary criminal way.

"This accumulation completely disposes, in my opinion, of the arguments which have been made by Mr. Emery and others in the past before the Judiciary Committees of the two Houses against allowing trial by jury in indirect contempts and **so definitely vindicates the course with regard to this matter heretofore taken by the Federation of Labor.**"

REFORM OUTSIDE OF PRISON.

Memphis, Tenn., May 23.—"We know that jails are the spoil of partisan politics. That many of the magistrates lack provision for separating the sexes; are crowded and give no means for employment," declared Amos W. Butler, secretary of the Board of State Charities of Indiana, in an address before the National Conference on Charities and Corrections in this city. "Humanitarian sentiment in this connection coming into popular use," said the speaker, "instead of sending to jail men who are drunk and disorderly, judges are releasing them conditionally and giving them a chance to earn money. The plan is admirable. We are further coming to believe that many persons should not be sent to prison. Some states have adopted a system of probation, under which many lawbreakers are released on parole without the stigma of a prison sentence. This has been successfully tried in Massachusetts, New York and other states." The speaker advocated the farm colony for open air employment for almost all classes of public wards.

AFTER THE COPPER STRIKE.

Houghton, Mich., May 23.—Observing unionists in this vicinity do not agree with the statement of the striking copper miners lost their strike," which is so insistently urged by influences hostile to the organization. As the result of the strike the miners are working eight hours a day at and surface men nine hours a day. Formerly, all men in all lines were the rule. The strike has not only benefited miners in the copper industry, but has affected other crafts as well. The carpenters have secured a nine-hour day and painters an eight-hour day without strike.

LAW MAY BE PEONAGE.

Montgomery, Ala., May 23.—Prominent citizens of this state are closely watching the attack of the federal government on Alabama's law which permits indentured servants to be sold to persons convicted of misdemeanor and in lieu thereof to obtain contracts for labor from the persons whose fines were paid. The government insists that this law is in violation of the federal peonage statutes, more than a year ago a test was made by arresting several planters on charges of peonage in connection with this law. Judge Jones has since sustained the state enactment and the government has now appealed the case to the United States Supreme court.

GRANT EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Jackson, Mich., May 23.—The eight-hour day between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. is provided in a new agreement between brewery workers and their employers in this city. Overtime, Sunday work and work on days named by the state shall be at the rate of time and one-half. The legal holidays are Labor Day, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Years and Washington's birthday. The new schedule is as follows: Engineers, firemen and oilers, 48 hour; bottle beer peddlers, 52 1-2 cents; men on kettle, 52 1-2 cents; first man in cellar, 51 1-4 cents; second man in cellar, 50 1-2 cents; men in washhouse 52 1-2 cents; men in bottle house, 52 1-2 cents; men in stock houses, over eighteen, 25 cents; engineers, 54 1-2 cents.

PAVING CUTTERS GAIN.

Granite, Md., May 22.—After a two weeks' strike, the Paving Cutters' union accepted the working schedule of 50 cents per hour and a twelve-day week, which was offered by the employers' association after a large granite company in this city.

North Jay, Me., May 23.—A failure to consider the new schedule of prices presented by the Paving Cutters' union resulted in a twelve-day strike, a compromise was later effected by the union accepting a $1 increase.

WANT WEEKLY PAY DAY.

Detroit, May 23.—Nearly 200 members of Painters' union No. 16 are on strike for a weekly pay day. Heretofore they have been paid every second week.

GOT THE CART BEFORE THE HORSE

Probably the most foolish thing that has ever been done is being done by the great philanthropists of the day. They spend and give away millions of dollars annually to alleviate the sufferings of humanity and for exhaustive research to discover some medicine that will cure the sick, and yet they spend the same amount to destroy an agent whose objects are to attain the same end.

The great mistake they are making is they are going at it in the wrong way. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." When the United States drove the yellow fever out of Cuba, the typhoid out of the Philippines and the fever and ague out of the Panama Canal zone they eradicated the source of them instead of trying to find a cure for what few cases were left.

If those great institutions who are subsidized by the millionaires will spend more money to prevent those diseases and less to cure them their money will go sixteen times as far and in short time will produce results a hundredfold.

They act as though they were like a man looking for work and saying that he would not find it. The source of 90 per cent of the sickness and crime in this world can be traced back to that greatest of evils, "poverty." It don't require much of a brain to figure it out and prove it conclusively.

During the year 1912, 50,000 babies died before the age of one year in Boston jail. When the death certificates are read and the latin reasons for death are interpreted and written in English the vast majority are found to be caused by hunger, cold, bad air and a thousand other reasons, directly or indirectly. Which denies the parents the necessities that permit this delicate piece of humanity to live. This does not include the vast number which died before the age of five from the same cause.

That dreaded of diseases for which there has yet been found no cure), consumption, is caused mostly through poverty. Men and women who are overworked and become run down in health, because of long hours and poor pay, which deprives them of proper food and rest to withstand the rigors of the work as well as clothing to protect their bodies from the inclemencies of the weather, are the ones who are most susceptible to becoming afflicted with it, and this is caused by poverty.

Under-feeding degenerates the body and upsets the nervous system, add to this the misery that comes when a man knows that his loved ones are suffering with hunger while he is unable to help, and you have reasons for making one insane. The millions that are spent caring for the criminals and insane is a very small part of the cost. The loss to this world of men, women and children who would have been useful is the greatest price of all.

Crime is being treated as a disease. Millions are being spent annually to decrease of all kinds and millions are being spent by the same people to destroy or exterminate the source that feeds it. Every man who is unable to help, and owes it to the public to provide for his family and insure them from poverty, both in this life and when he is dead. He has the right to band together with his fellow worker to demand shorter hours and conditions warrant and proper pay for his work.

We trust that some day the veil will be lifted and the millions that are spent to destroy us will be used to carry out the objects for which we are organized.

—San Diego Labor Leader.

HOUSING IMPROVEMENTS AND RENTS

Home ownership in the United States is decreasing. This is largely due to the growth in the number of tenant farmers. With the exception of the farming districts home ownership is increasing. But this increase may be only in name since the percentage of homes mortgaged has grown steadily since 1890. Owing largely to the spread of building and loan associations, the mortgage holder is slowly supplanting the landlord. There were, according to the census, 19,687,895 rented homes in the United States in 1910. Probably commensurate with the renting of a house are thus of about twice the number rented. Even some of these factors have little weight with such tenants, for only the rent is low. This feeling is so strong that the tenant will often bear with all sorts of inconveniences and discomforts sometimes to the agent, but rarely assertive his right to have the house kept in good condition. Such things as leaky roofs, damp walls, wet cellars, or any one of a dozen other defects without protest. This is the type of tenant who, test, he will be told to move or else, and his rent will be increased.

Few tenants regard rent from the right point of view. They consider themselves charged as high or low according to their incomes and not according to what it costs to provide comfortable and sanitary houses. Rent is a matter of supply and demand. A man may pay $10 a month for four rooms in Bird and the landlord may actually cost him more than that of some one else who spends $12 for the same number of rooms.

The first may get a dwelling with poor drainage and an inadequate water supply, while the second may secure a house having good drainage and ample hot water and a bathroom.

The second pays the smaller rent although in dollars it seems larger.

In reality the extra amount is a health and comfort insurance as well as an economic saving. It buys the things that help to ward off sickness, to keep the body strong and the mind alert. It helps to save doctor and druggist bills and to produce greater working efficiency in both husband and wife. Actual rent, therefore, is measured not merely through comparing dollar spent with dollar earned, but also through making the dollar spent for protection and comfort less and pain, and other and greater losses.

What is the effect of improvements upon rents? It is true that in many cases when a landlord has been required to make improvements rents do go up, but it is not always true, and it is seldom true unless there are a number of other factors at work helping to produce this result. It is the popular opinion, however, that rents increase with improvements. People recall from personal experience cases which bear out this opinion. In many cases, perhaps improved upon their minds by a sense of increased value them to conclude that improvements are usually followed by higher rents. That this conclusion is wrong is indicated by a study of the effect of improvements upon rents made by the Philadelphia Housing Commission.

For ten years the Philadelphia Housing Commission has been active in forcing the repair of defective properties. Some of the worst were structurally in character. Weak walls were strengthened and fire escapes were required. Others were of a sanitary nature, calling, perhaps, for the cleaning, filling and plastering of leaky vaults and the installation of water closets. Many were less expensive, consisting only of the fixing of broken steps, the placing of fixtures for additional water, or the repair of defective plumbing and leaky roofs.

The average cost was $12, although the extremes ranged from $6 to $150 per house. The average cost of the forced improvements amounted to about six months' rent. In some of the smaller properties the improvements were believed for street improvements at the same time the total cost to the owner was charged a full year's return. In other cases where the houses were let for from $10 to $50 per month the cost of the improvements averaged $100 per house. As the houses were improved upon the complaint of the commission, it was possible for the inspectors to get accurate data covering the rents paid before and after the changes were made.

In all, 1,540 house records were secured. For 1,284 houses no rise in rent was noted. For 126 the increases varied from 50 cents to $1. In each of eighteen cases there was a decrease of 50 cents. The study thus showed that only 8.18 per cent of the houses had higher rents after improvements were made, while 91.82 per cent had lower and 90.65 per cent remained unchanged.

It would be wrong to suppose that forced improvements did not affect rents at all, for the study shows a wide difference in the percentage of increase between properties in old and new areas. Information for 1,238 houses was obtained by block canvass. Of these, 503 were in the new area and 735 were in the old, yet the percentage of increase in the former was 16.3 per cent while for the latter it was only 3.5 per cent. In the older area, then, the percentage of decreased rentals following improvements was 1.9 per cent as contrasted with a trifle over one half of 1 per cent in the newer area.

The investigation indicates that definite factors operate to limit the increase or serve to check their increase. Principal among these are: First, the tendency of a neighborhood to level up its rents. Minimum rental, which does not easily change after having been reached, and second, the age of the structure of the houses. The older a neighborhood is, the stronger is the likelihood that it has reached its minimum rental. Furthermore, and that this rental will remain stationary even after improvements unless the number of tenants available becomes greater. The foregoing figures would seem to indicate this.

Moreover, the majority of houses in our cities are held as investments or for speculation. Few are privately owned. This creates a large competing class among tenants but it also creates a large competing class among owners. Where the supply of houses exceeds the demand, as it does in Philadelphia by over 20,000 houses, the competition among tenants is keen while that among owners for tenants is increased. Under such circumstances the tendency to the extent that he is willing to move from dissatisfied, controls the situation.—By Bernard J. Rosenberg, secretary, Philadelphia housing commission.

ENDEAVOR TO SOLVE UNEMPLOYED PROBLEM

The federal industrial commission is going to make an endeavor to solve a problem that has worried this nation for a longer time than any living man can remember, and if that body succeeds, it will have done something for the country that will more than justify its existence. The problem is the oft-recurring presence of large bodies of unemployed men in certain sections of the country, while there is a dearth of laborers in some other portion. The tentative proposition is the establishment of a central labor bureau in connection with the department of labor and thus give the proposition the prestige of government backing.

It is believed by the members of the commission that the gathering together of large bodies of unemployed men could be largely rendered unnecessary if there existed some reliable system of information through which the unemployed man of one part of the country could be made acquainted with conditions in other parts. It is argued that a large number of men found in the various unemployed "armies" that now annually parade the streets in search of employment would travel to the place where such employment could be found were they but reasonably certain that such work could be obtained when they arrived. If some concerted movement on the government or having the government's mental sanction would promulgate information of the kind, it is said, it would go a long way toward doing away with the necessity of the periodical "hard times" and would not be postponed any longer than to make sure that it will prove more of a benefit than a theory.—Galveston Tribune.

SICKNESS INSURANCE IS COMING

That sickness insurance is on the legislative horizon is shown by the fact that a bill has already been introduced in at least one state legislature, and congress was asked at the last session by a socialist to create a commission of inquiry into the subject. The practical value of sickness and burial insurance has been recognized in Europe. Since its introduction in Germany in 1883 it has steadily increased in favor and the new clauses have been in the parent country, but over the border into many European states. The chief argument in opinion as to its benefits from both employers and workmen are available.

Dr. Hajek, president of the Chemnetz & Hajske Co., and chairman of the League of German Employers' association, says:

"It is perfectly evident that we have secured higher efficiency in our industries due to increased health efficiency all brought about by relieving our workers from worries and distress on account of illness, injury, superannuation, and invalidity.

"You will remember that each time when I spoke to the workmen here during my celebration speech the whole assemblage heartily applauded and this must convince you that my personal view and experience are in keeping with that of German industries."

The German law provide weekly sick pay of not less than 50 per cent of the weekly wages of the laborer, beginning after the first week and during inability to earn, but not over the limit fixed in the charter, which should not be less than thirteen weeks.

For this purpose and for the purpose of estimating wages, the insured should be divided into classes, thus avoiding enormous difficulty and frequent adjustment in the exact earnings of each insured. Division into classes is usual in Europe and is the regular rule on American railroads paying sick benefits. Many companies divide their employes by their whole sick pay, if only fifty per cent of their wages, should go to their families.

Maternity insurance must finally be made a part of sickness insurance. The principle of child birth and the sickness are much the same. Even if sickness does not accompany or follow childbirth, the same machinery of doctors, nurses, medicines, etc., is needed in both cases and the interest of society is perhaps even more involved in childbirth than in sickness. It is partly to provide for the payment of this benefit that the public contribution is made. The employer is in fact required to pay one-third thereof system and no point of his being freed from the obligation. The theoretical basis of the public is clear and the public should bear its share of this burden. The fact that it is placed in medical care at the time of the delivery and for a proper time before and after, as well as all medicines needed. In the case of women contributors, the regular sick pay is also guaranteed. But the wives of insured men should have the medical aid only.

Every sickness and every accident should be given medical aid. The usual exceptions found even in mutual insurance societies, sickness or death because arising from use of alcohol or from reckless exposure—are not to be approved, first, because such exceptions are certain to cause much confusion, and second, because it is just such classes which, if not properly treated at the start, cause the greatest loss to individuals and to the community.—Joseph Chamberlain before American Association for Labor Legislation.

RAILWAY CASUALTIES FOR YEAR 1913

If "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," we do not think we show casualties compared with which war dwindles into insignificance. Our American railroads annually kill and maim more people than would several great battles, yet this tremendous human sacrifice is made with comparatively almost unheeded. According to the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission the total number of casualties to persons during the fiscal year 1913 aggregated 21,281. Of this number 3,715 represents the number of persons killed by the railroads and 290,308 the number injured.

An analysis of the figures for the year shows that of the number killed 3,715 were employes, 602 passengers and 1,461 other persons (trespassers and non-trespassers), showing an increase over 1912 of 58 employes killed, 31 passengers killed and of 214 "other persons" killed. Of the persons injured 171,417 were employes, 16,830 passengers and 102,061 other persons. These figures show an increase over 1912 of 28,975 injuries to employes, of 2,078 to passengers and of 1,851 to "other persons."

These are very significant figures, because they indicate that despite the efforts that have been made to compel the railroads to adopt additional safeguards and improve their roadbeds and equipments, the list of casualties continues to increase instead of diminish with the number of people killed and injured on American railroads compared in any way with the casualties on English, French, or German railroads, the heavy loss of life and limb is appalling and might be set down as the inevitable price that must be paid for modern improvement. The facts show, however, that there is no such loss of life on foreign railroads, although the British roads carry more passengers for a given mileage and their trains as fast, if not faster, than the fastest in America. Moreover, all of our American roads are deficient both in management and in equipment.

The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission indicates that the principal cause the greatest number of casualties and that imperfect roadways and defective equipment together were responsible for about 7b per cent of the derailments. Broken rails were responsible for 3b derailments and defective wheels were responsible for 23 per cent of such accidents.

In the face of these facts it is clear that there is a great deal too much delay in the installation of safety devices by railroads and that railroad officials are not held to a sufficiently strict accountability for the casualties that occur on their roads.

The fact that the number of collisions were also greater in 1913 than during the preceding year indicates that greater efficiency on the part of train crews and a more perfect signal system are badly needed. Until all the roads in the country are double tracked and the block system is universally used there will be small hope that the number of collisions will be diminished and the casualties lessened.—The Strike Bulletin.

PUBLIC INTERESTED IN SAFETY AT SEA

By Florence Kelley of the Consumers' League.

What has the Consumers' League to do with safety at sea, asks the Chamber of Commerce of a leading city on the Great Lakes. The question echoes from the Senate chamber of the United States when the senator from that city receives letters asking him not to approve the international treaty now pending before his committee, lest the treaty supersede Senator La Follette's bill for safety at sea.

The answer to the question of the Chamber of Commerce and the senator is that the Consumers' League contains among its members men, and women who travel by sea for business or pleasure. Those who remember Bourgoyne, the Republic, the Titanic, the Volturno, the Monroe. They prefer not to be drowned.

These members recognize, too, that on shipboard, they are served by stewards and stewardesses, cooks, stokers and seamen, in a far closer human relation than that which they have long acknowledged terminals, and by waiters, bus boys, men and gloves in stores, or men and women in the factories and workmen in the repair shops. And members of the Consumers' League accept their responsibility for taking a share in the insurance against common safety. There are, moreover, the thousands of humble fellow passengers who look to us, in emergency, as to the powerless to provide for their own safety.

For all the vast population in transit, the passenger is the natural protagonist. Hitherto he has, however, defaulted. If is a national and international misfortune that, for twenty years, the struggle for safety has devolved upon the seamen, by reason of the passengers' indifference. The struggle for safety has appeared to be a strike between the seamen's organizations and the shipping companies. In all the long series of hearings upon Senator La Follette's bill the only witnesses have been those of the only passenger who has appeared before a committee of Congress to urge the humane passenger.

Naturally, it is the clauses bearing upon safety which interest the Consumers' League. These clauses place responsibility squarely upon the companies and that imperfect roadways and defective equipment together were responsible for about 7b per cent of the derailments. Broken rails were responsible for 3b derailments and defective wheels were responsible for 23 per cent of such accidents.

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IMMIGRATION TO PACIFIC COAST

Expected immigration results on the Pacific coast in consequence of the opening of the Panama Canal are being given attention in Washington. There appears to be there a generally uniform desire, in the United States, that immigration, it learns, that any increased immigration arising from the facilities, shortened journey and decreased expense provided by the completion of the canal should bring those who would undertake work instead of leading to labor disturbances. And if latter the Pacific coast believes it has enough. It has large openings for rural effort.

It is believed that the lines of immigration will try the Pacific coast on the objective point. And if successful that they will seriously revise the old immigration routes—New York, Boston, Montreal, etc. This can be easily understood. It will not-cost much more to go to the Pacific coast than to New York and Boston. Besides, the steamship companies, if they are to develop their service, and particularly with reference to the Pacific coast, will want the revenues derived from immigration transportation, and the business of it. Restriction in immigration, whatever be the prospects now in sight, is bound to come, and it may have, and should have its influence to diminish the traffic to Pacific ports, despite that the great steamship lines may do their best immigration business there. It is coming to the Pacific coast, however, that immigration at the present immigration ports and surrounding territory is becoming overcrowded. Immigration to the Pacific coast ought to be peopled.

But the Pacific coast has its doubts as to the immigration. It does want the white immigrant rather than the yellow, but is afraid of and not inclined to encourage the permanent type of immigrant arriving today at New York and Boston. Immigration from southern Europe seem them arrive in the East and have shuddered. The immigrants looked ut-terly unfit for citizenship. Their presence is to the immigrant arriving from southern Europe. Inasmuch as the Pacific coast has shuddered over a good deal over what he has seen arriving from the Orient, and especially from India, that coast is especially sensitive over the southern European is an impressive fact.—Boston Advertiser.

UNKNOWN WELFARE WORK

When Carnegie contributes a library or Rockefeller donates to a college, or a large sum of money is given the government for the relief of the blacks, mentioned in the dailies, big headlines attain at once, and the college professor and charity leaders talk with a loud voice. Not one of the rich donors sacrifices so much as a moment's inconvenience, and perhaps it is not far from the truth to guess that the motive prompting most of the gifts is a desire for more popular notoriety. In contrast with such gifts are the welfare contributions of organized labor, amounting annually to far more than the combined gifts of the wealthy men of the world—and about which little is known and less said.

During the year 1913 the international unions paid in death claims $1,-958,982.83; nine organizations paid in death claims in excess of $100,000 each; 420 twenty-six organizations paid for sick benefits, $816,206.41; two paid traveling benefits; and to enable members to seek employment—$243,000; two paid total insurance, $2,876.34; eight paid unemployed benefits, $89,446.70. A total of $3,579,962.48 for one year's time. This does not include the thousands paid out for sickness, accidents, deaths, and distress by the local unions themselves, which will total a much larger sum than the one given above.

If these vast sums of money were paid out annually or even once in a while by some business organization, or corporations, there would be big headlines in the papers telling of the "generosity" of the contributors, perhaps if the world knew of the homes made happier, of the sick being cared for, and hardships relieved by organized labor the voice of the enemy would be less loud. But organized labor does not care. It does not seek notoriety, has no desire for it. Content with the knowledge that it is performing untold acts of kindness for those who most need it, satisfied in knowing that it is growing stronger each year, and that it is the more good.—Fort Worth Union Banner.

"EFFICIENCY"

The "industrial engineer" who addressed the commercial club the other week told how the modern business man finds the cost of each individual operation in his factory by means of photographs: "A light is placed on a man's wrist and this device is set at rapid intervals and makes an impression on the plate. In this manner the movements that a factory worker makes are recorded." It is our opinion that the system will not be complete until the apparatus is able to record what the worker thinks about it—but that probably will be unfit to print.—W. T. Luce, Topeka.

SHORT DAY—YES? NO?

Although the Santa Fe general office building is on an eight-hour basis, it is with the understanding that sufficient overtime must be put in to keep up the work so that this must be done without extra compensation. This is what may be called a "nominal" eight-hour day. But it is safe to say that there wouldn't be any kind of an eight-hour day but for the standards set by labor unions and their constant agitation for improved conditions, which has benefited not only their own members, but all other wage workers as well.—Exchange.

ANOTHER LABOR TEMPLE.

Bellingham, Wash., May 23.—The labor temple in this city is about ready for the plasterers and it is believed that within thirty days the structure will be ready for dedication. When completed the building will represent an investment of about $10,000 and will be opened with only $2,000 of indebtedness. The remarkable feature of the undertaking is that on July 1, last year, the proposition of building a labor temple was broached without a cent on hand and the success is largely due to the liberal assistance in securing them to greater effort.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS RAISE WAGES

New York, May 22.—The Photo Engravers union and employers on commercial work have compromised their wage dispute. As a result these workers will receive an advance of $1 a week, beginning June 1, and an advance of $1 a week each year during the two succeeding years, thus gaining the demands for $3 gradually. About 700 members are affected. The remaining 500 members of this union have already had their wages increased from the Newspaper Publishers' association, after conferences which started last October.

CHECKING LEAD POISON

As far back as 1867 European countries grappled with the problem of poisoning among workers of lead salts. Some countries of Europe have gone so far as to prohibit use of white lead under certain conditions because of the large number of men who have succumbed to lead poisoning. Germany, France, Austria, Switzerland and England have passed laws regulating the use of lead and to improve the conditions under which its manufacture was carried on.

In 1911 the most drastic legislation has been to reduce the number of cases of lead poisoning. In this country, Illinois and New Jersey have by law in force afford partial protection to lead workers. Pennsylvania has a set of rules which are enacted in the hope that the evils of that industry may be lessened, but the legislature will not probably meet for a few months. Nevertheless, there is an apparent means of protection, according to the statements made immediately by the Harrison & Bros. Company, at the last meeting of the Philadelphia Safety Council.

This concern provides for frequent careful medical examinations, daily baths, frequent changes of clothing, proper food and the utilization of every device which will minimize the dangers of lead-absorption.

Adaptation has been made of the disappearing gun carriage by Commander Tyne, England, who by experiments on animals found that when an electric current is passed through the body experience a two basins of water, in which the hands and feet of the patient were immersed, the latter free of any lead salts that it contained. A chemical analysis of the water revealed the presence of one-half of a grain of lead salts. This remarkable discovery in the field of preventive medicine has been said by Sir Thomas Oliver, an eminent authority on occupational diseases, to be the greatest advance in preventive practice in the whole history of medical science.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

SOCIAL REFORM

During the agitation over the ten-hour and the child labor law in this State the question was asked in many of the newspaper quarters that we were having too much legislation of the kind, and that certain matters pertaining to the welfare of labor should not concern them. We had got along very well, the critics said, and there was nothing terrible. Now, the movement for welfare legislation took effective force at the last session of the legislature, and it is safe to say that the haphazard movement, because it was new, was not perfect, and every flaw could be found with some of its products. Be all this as it may, those persons who think that legislation for humanity is a waste of time will have a setback or will be abandoned as unnecessary and not workable, but the principles are laid for permanent. There is no abatement in the zeal of what some call our reformers. The appetite for new laws seems to be steadily increases and the problem is how to keep that appetite within bounds. How can the best results be obtained?

It is planned to unite into one central body all the social welfare and labor forces in the State, and it is hoped by the promoters that a very large number of persons will unite with them in the new central body.

If this should happen there would be a central and powerful force that would operate not only in general welfare and legislation, but when occasion required, action, but also in considering and shaping legislation deemed necessary to promote humanitarian purposes. It is hoped an association which is designed to keep close to the front in social reform and social welfare will attract attention and it is that the organization will assist in the enactment of many humanitarian laws as well as human rights. A happy mean is desirable.—Wilmington (Del.) News.

CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE

Merchants of Vancouver and Victoria are complaining about the hard times and the depression in business. It is natural when wages are being reduced and hours of work increased, poorly paid foreigners are brought in to do the work, money and money sent out of the country, and the cities overrun with idle men and women? Is it surprising that there is trouble? Is it surprising that the poor paid members of organized labor are in no much larger extent than he does from the poorly paid, unorganized and cheap foreign labor, and that he has no sympathy with it? There would be less of strikes and more of good business.—Tacoma Labor Advocate.

WOULD ENJOIN PICKETS.

Philadelphia, May 18.—An injunction to restrain picketing for use against striking iron molders has been asked by the Sheafer-Hunsicker Brass Company of this city. The men are asking for $3.50 per day, instead of $2; nine hours instead of ten; and recognition of their union. The strikers charge that they have been victims of private detective thuggery and that arrests without number have been made in an effort to break their strike. The company declare the injunction is the last resort.

ENDEAVOR TO SOLVE UNEMPLOYED PROBLEM

The federal industrial commission is going to make an endeavor to solve a problem that has worried this nation for a longer time than any living man can remember, and if that body succeeds, it will have done something for the country that will more than justify its existence. The problem is the oft-recurring presence of large bodies of unemployed men in certain sections of the country, while there is a dearth of laborers in some other portion. The tentative proposition is the establishment of a central labor bureau in connection with the department of labor and thus give the proposition the prestige of government backing.

It is believed by the members of the commission that the gathering together of large bodies of unemployed men could be largely rendered unnecessary if there existed some reliable system of information through which the unemployed man of one part of the country could be made acquainted with conditions in other parts. It is argued that a large number of men found in the various unemployed "armies" that now annually parade the streets in search of employment would travel to the place where such employment could be found were they but reasonably certain that such work could be obtained when they arrived. If some concerted movement on the government or having the government's mental sanction would promulgate information of the kind, it is said, it would go a long way toward doing away with the necessity of the periodical "hard times" and would not be postponed any longer than to make sure that it will prove more of a benefit than a theory.—Galveston Tribune.

AMERICA AGAINST CHILD LABOR

Over 87,000,000 Americans have said that children under fourteen ought not to work in factories. Of the 78,000,000 who live in mining States, 41,000,000 believe that children under sixteen to work in mines. Forty-five million have on their statute books an eight-hour day and a minimum wage. A 60,000,000 a night work prohibition for all under sixteen years.

But many Americans are willing to go on record as opposing such restrictions? Next Friday they will assemble in Washington for the third hearing on the Palmer-Owen bill which forbids the shipment in interstate commerce of goods made in establishments where these four provisions are not applied.

Many friends of this bill were heard early in March and a dozen speakers on the other side. Those who for reasons did not attend the hearing, but she is heartily in favor of the bill. She has for some time been active in supporting it: "Because our social and industrial problems are interstate problems, their successful fire or not obvious that they must be regulated through federal legislation. Ever since Miss Addams came ago by Senator Beveridge, I have hoped to see a national Children's Bureau established. Her efforts to enforce child labor laws, we have not only inspected the factories which we have tried to follow the child into the factory from the home and the school. In contrast to this, the bill applied to The Palmer-Owen bill now pending in Congress and in all the federal child labor bills that have been introduced I have given my support of our friends."—Statement by National Child Labor Committee.

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NO HALTING OF PARCEL POST SYSTEM

In its review of the extension and development of the federal postal service, the Christian Science Monitor makes some very interesting observations. Within the last half century postal rates have been materially reduced and practically every home in the United States reached by the extension of the free delivery service. The operations of the parcel post enlarge the scope of activities and advantages to an extent that were never anticipated. And even at this time the postal department has not felt the full effect of the parcel post system. The management of the postal savings bank will in the very near future receive considerable relief by the raising of the governing amount of deposits and interest on the same.

The Monitor has this to say:

"Of far greater importance than any of these is the recommendation with reference to the removal of the limitation on individual postal savings bank deposits, either as regards rate of interest. is the consideration that in the demand for the expansion of the postal service of this character will be found another and striking exemplification of the fact that public control, once established, almost inevitably go forward. We have had several illustrations heretofore of this interesting proposition of late. To go no further, within the short period of its existence the parcel post system has completely outgrown original calculations relating to its scope.

"The entire history of the United States mail service is one of expansion. Within fifty years the rates of postage have been reduced while the facilities and accommodations have been so much more marvelously increased. free delivery has not only been extended to the small towns, but to the rural districts. The fact that the postal savings system and the parcel post system have been subject to many delays, and the predictions of those who opposed both on the ground that they would not be held within narrow limits by statute are being fulfilled.

"As a matter of course, the usefulness of the parcel post system will be the mass of the people will be increased, if not the limit of weight be raised at once. The provision that not more than $100 might be deposited by any single individual in the postal savings bank should not be paid on deposits above $500—both intended to minimize the importance of the system—should be removed even now; they can hardly remain operative long in the face of the public sentiment for their repeal. The postal savings system, like the parcel post system, must be adjusted in every way of progress to the public need. The point missed by those who in the handling of public utilities are disposed to trifle with public convenience is that while popular sentiment does not strongly favor the ownership of public utilities out of private hands, the people, who were formerly worked up for lack of intelligence and force in organized effort, are rapidly learning that they can do as well, and better, for themselves than others can do for them."

ITALIAN RUSH TO U. S. IS PREDICTED

Owing to the critical situation in Italy due to the threatened strikes and the war between Turkey and Italy the working classes for higher wages, which the state cannot increase for want of funds, added to the prevailing industrial depression as regards interest, is the consideration that in the demand for the expansion of the postal service of this character will be found another and striking exemplification of the fact that public control, once established, almost inevitably go forward. We have had several illustrations heretofore of this interesting proposition of late. To go no further, within the short period of its existence the parcel post system has completely outgrown original calculations relating to its scope.

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KILLED IN COAL MINES

Last year 3,786 men were killed in the coal mines of this country. If the killing of a dozen Americans at Vera Cruz by Mexicans is a sufficient cause for war, what about the killing of 3,786 men in the coal mines?

The man who is killed doing his duty in a coal mine is buried where he is shot to death in war. The Rockefellers and other men who declare war upon coal miners are doing more injury to the flag, to Americans and to American institutions than any foreign nation doing. The Rockefellers are under great obligations to respect the uniform of a coal miner than the Mexicans are to respect the uniform of a United States soldier.

In view of conditions in Colorado, we are not justified in getting excited over conditions in Mexico. The coal mine owners of Colorado are in rebellion against the laws of that State and against the rights of American citizens.—San Francisco Star.

FACTS ABOUT COLORADO STRIKE TRICKLING OUT

The Capital referred a few days ago to the investigation made by a disinterested correspondent of the New York Evening Post into the Colorado mining troubles, from which he was unable to report definitely the underlying difficulties or properly distribute blame for the violence and anarchy resulting, but did report that no differences existed in Colorado opinion as to the inexcusable course pursued by Ammons and the State authorities, who in sending militia to the mining region permitted the militia to be recruited by the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. from its own men. Notoriously in Colorado the State militia is not a public but a private organization of the mine owners.

But more information comes from the Colorado strike region. One would suppose that intelligent followers of the continual reports of barbarous strife in the remote mining region of Colorado would infer that something fundamental is wanting in the organization and management of the mining industry in that State. Such continual outbreaks of violence and anarchy do not occur in other industries, and while they do occur in this industry in other localities, they have not been so frequent elsewhere as in Colorado. The remoteness of the mining camps from the light of day would undoubtedly have something to do with this fact.

It appears that either Mr. Rockefeller junior was mistaken or he was not altogether candid in his published statement a few days ago that the important demands of the miners, except the matter of the "closed shop," had been voluntarily granted by his company before the beginning of the demand. This made a strange situation. Would men strike and resort to riot and bloodshed for rights already granted?

Now the facts come out. These things —the miners to have their own check weighman, to be allowed to trade at any store, bi-weekly payments in cash and an 8-hour day—all became requirements of the law in Colorado two years ago. Of course. Mr. Rockefeller's company "put them in." Not voluntarily, however, but nominally at least, and by compulsion of law.

But here is the nub of the difficulty—the law has not been observed nor enforced by the State authorities. And this is not open to dispute, for Gov. Ammons is on record as acknowledging the situation to be as stated. As late as last winter the Governor entered into the negotiations between the men and the operators and publicly made the suggestion, as part of a proposed agreement that each mine should be required by the mine operators assure the employment of a check weighman, that they pay wages twice a month, that they permit employes to trade wherever they please, that they obey the letter of the coal mine inspection laws, and that they observe the eight-hour day.

In short, the radical and extreme suggestion, to maintain peace and order, was made by the governor of Colorado that the mine owners obey the law! This unprecedented proposition was not heeded by the mine owners. Why should the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., which has disobeyed the Interstate Commerce act, obey the petty laws of a State that it was in the habit of governing?

The official reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Colorado show explicitly that the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. ignored these laws. The State did not enforce its mine laws.

These facts explain the certain outbreaks in violence in Colorado that are otherwise beyond explanation, except on the unnatural ground that men working in mines are something less than human or less than civilized. This explanation is not creditable to general intelligence. There are always reasons when men sacrifice their livelihood and risk their lives and those of their children in hazy course of action. The reasons in Colorado are interesting. They are based on substance from out the mists of obscurity and misstatement that surround that district.—Topeka (Kan.) Daily Capital.

"PEACE" AT CALUMET

Much moralising is being indulged in by the press of the country at present over the ending of the great copper strike in Michigan. It is being argued that the militia has been used in this case, as an industrial weapon, to be costly and ineffective.

Organized Labor is not eager to hold up the strike as a model means of industrial advantage to the workers. It does not point with pride to the number of strikes, as a police department does to the number of arrests.

The strike is never eagerly invoked. It is only resorted to when the workers cannot honorably employ any other means.

Of course the Michigan strike was costly. The Detroit Free Press says:

"Estimates of the cost of this prolonged struggle are that the mine-owners have cut off profits to the tune of millions; the strikers a million in wages, the Federation another million in calculations. The expense of this strike has been very great."

The New York World draws this lesson from the strike:

"What the employers as a matter of course, and very wrongfully, call 'peace' is the fruit of the employes' submission. They accept such peace as the worn out so much as it has been starved out. Some triumphs are worth while and some are not. Only in the former is justice and hunger never yet made a conquest that endured."—Los Angeles Citizen.

REACHES THE SOURCE

The American Federation of Labor is doing more than any other agency to have the laws enforced against this crime in all the states in the Union, inasmuch as the A. F. of L. has investigated the general conditions of the working class—is securing a larger portion of the profits of labor for the workers, while a correspondingly smaller portion goes to the nonproducer.

Wealth and poverty are at the root of all crime.—Tacoma Labor Advocate.

HIGHER SALARIES ASKED

Columbus, Ohio, May 21.—Professors at Ohio State university recently petitioned for their services than those of any other educational institution of the country, according to statistics being collected and which will be presented to the Carnegie endowment for a larger appropriation for the university. The figures will show that the faculty of that institution has lost more capable men during the last year because of its inability to pay them more money. The salaries of some instructors is as low as $750, it is asserted, while a few receive more than $2,500.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF WAR

What are economic effects of war? Where do they begin? Where do they end? When are they on the credit, when on the debit, side of the ledger?

These were the questions put to Prof. John Bates Clark, of the Department of Economics at Columbia University. As director of the division of economics and history of the Carnegie endowment for international peace, Prof. Clark has been studying this aspect of war since the Berne conference was called.

"It is a baffling problem," replied Prof. Clark to the query. "The cost of war is total of life and direct expenditure on the part of the nations engaged can be reduced to exact figures.

"It is not so with the economic effects. You cannot put your finger precisely on them. You cannot say the economic influence of a war begins to be felt. You cannot mark the spot where its effects will cease. The fact is that in other words, neither the economist nor the statistician can prepare a balance sheet of war. Not only have bonds concluded, showing profits and losses as though it were a gigantic business enterprise that had run its course and been wound up.

"Yet these economic effects certainly exist, and a powerful factor they should be in influencing any nation's decision for or against war. Long before soldiers are summoned to their standards have the cost and waste of war begun to assume serious proportions. They run far back through many years—years not so much those of armies as of the whole population. And, on the other hand, the outgo on account of war continues long after the armies have been disbanded and the battle line is liberated. It is many years before the labor that has been drawn off for a war reaches its former level of productivity."

"But the cost curve reaches a maximum somewhere?"

"Yes, and a terrible maximum it is in these modern days of the nation at war dependant upon the labor of others, when our social and industrial life is so complex. The highest point in the modern war loss occurs, of course, when battles are being fought. The economic effect of the killing, the maiming and the enfeebling of the most vigorous class of the men in a country is practically incalculable, and the consequent loss through the social and industrial disorganization that must follow active warfare is a heavy drain on the resources of a nation. The long trial of debt that follows after the war is one to something that can be computed; the economic facts are practically beyond computation."

"How long after a war is ended are its economic effects felt?"

"Many more years than most of us realize. For instance, the Napoleonic wars occurred 100 years ago. A century has passed, but the economic effects of those disastrous struggles are still reverberating, not only through France, but through all the countries that were involved.

"Consider that single situation. Some 2,000,000 men left their lives. France and the countries directly involved were swept clean of their men. Not only were France's backbone broken; her vertebrae were removed. The men first chosen for the armies were the strongest, the best, men from the top ranks of her productiveness. As these were killed or disabled their places were filled from those at the extreme ends of the age scale. In the end the armies were made up of the old and the young. Out of those in the prime of their life, the flower of their productive power, remained.

"Several generations have passed since then. But France, in these 100 years, has by no means recovered, and it will be many years before she will recover. Indeed, from a large view of the situation, French people are by no means the world asset they would have been had these wars not taken place."

"But surely, from this very world-asset point of view, there is some economic profit in war?"

"Yes; under certain conditions war is economically profitable. But those conditions are not approaching the modern standpoint. From my study of this problem, I have come to take for granted that there are only two types of war that show a credit balance. These are wars of defense and wars of liberation. Both are types which are rapidly becoming rare. There is every evidence that in time they will have passed away altogether.

"The chance for the small balance of gain in both these cases depends, obviously, on who does the conquering and who does the liberating. The occupation of the North American Continent involved a long continued war of conquest. From the point of view of the American Indians it was a loss; more than that, it was a tragedy. On the part of the conquering people it involved an enormous money profit.

"But it resulted in a net profit to the world. The mere fact that European races, the most progressive of them, retained their foothold in North America has been a world of gain. The later fact that the European colonists entered into a war of liberation effected a further gain."

"Is it always a world gain for a people to throw off the control of a foreign power?"

"By no means. That depends on two things—the manner in which the control is exercised, and the capacity of the subject people for self government. The Hindoos, for example, have been perfectly aware that they could not, in the immediate future, afford to drive out the English. It would be absolutely impossible at their present stage of development for the native inhabitants of India to establish and maintain a stable union. It would be out of the question for them to rely on any form of government. Emancipation would be simultaneous with division and subdivision without end in the entire empire."

"But in the war of conquest, isn't the balance, from the economist point of view, practically undisturbed?"

"No. There was a time, perhaps, when it was possible that one civilized nation could gain from a large view of the point of conquest in proportion to what the vanquished nation lost. Commercially speaking, Germany showed on its ledger a certain profit when it conquered a strip of Belgium and put the cost of that conquest on France's books. But France lost more than Germany ever gained, and unless we take into account the consolidation of the German Empire as the chief gain for the victors, this enormous financial item meant a net loss to the world.

"But the war of conquest, like the war of liberation, will soon be a thing of the past. It is almost gone now. It is obviously unprofitable wars at our command. It is probable that the Franco-Prussian war will prove to be the last instance of a direct conquest of territory in a civilized nation. Hereafter Barbarous territory may be subject to conquest wherever any of it may be found unsalloted to civilized powers."

"In this latter case, is there the possibility of world profit?"

"No. War between civilized states over the possession of uncivilized territory shows the same disastrous results to the world as the larger war of conquest."—Washington Herald.

DOOM FOR IMPORTED STRIKE BREAKERS

United States troops being in Colorado for only one purpose, which is the establishment of the coal trust, the order forbidding the employment of imported strike-breakers is wise and timely.

The men who are striking today against the strike-breakers of ten years ago. They displaced American workingmen. They were newcomers, recruited at New York and other seaports. They were despised then. They are more desperate now.

Many a great American fortune had its beginnings in the profits wrung from the dire necessities of underpaid imported labor. When the laws prohibited direct operations of this kind, the Steamship Trust assumed the responsibility. The tens of thousands of people arriving at this port were gathered in Scandinavia or Europe are here in response to no economic demand. They are drummed up by the agents of steamship companies without regard to consequences and for no cause but the commission they can engage money.

Once in the New World, these dupes of multionaire transportation corporations become the prey of other millionaire corporations that intend simply to "make over." In Colorado, as recently in West Virginia and Northern Michigan, the inevitable result of such labor oppression has been seen in such labor armed for revolt.

Strike-breaking as now carried on is not far removed from peonage. It recognizes no human obligation whatever. Its tendency is always downward. It is toil without hope. It is a cruel struggle for life, with the knowledge that newer strike-breakers may at any time introduce a fiercer competition.—New York World.

ARBITRATE

Take the chip off your shoulder.

One of the surest evidences this is the time of great progress is that we are beginning to dig out with great zest from the trunks in our garrets the odd-fashioned, dust-covered principles that used to keep us mighty happy before we began to get prosperous.

The package labeled "Arbitrate," for instance.

The meanest human being likes to pride himself on his sense of fairness. It is a fundamental and primitive principle. It was not until somebody got unjust and unfair that wars and fighters and disagreements started. It has always been true that those who "talked it over" in the open soon had things settled and all went back to work.

Arbitrate means to weigh and divide. That is, weigh the dispute and divide the blame and then locate the dispute.

Fools always fight. Wise people always arbitrate. Because to fight is to waste and to arbitrate is to save. Sometimes it is money saved, sometimes human beings—but always character, whether the dispute is between you or somebody else or between a dozen nations.

Arbitrate. Always arbitrate. It always pays to arbitrate.

Here's something important. Disputes can never be settled without consent. If every person concerned—if you—refuse to fight, and the other or others take your "cue," it has to be—arbitrate. If people would only just think before they became ready to dispute, they would not dispute. Try out this suggestion yourself.

Take the chip off your shoulder.—George Matthew Adams, in San Francisco Labor Clarion.

STRIKE-BREAKERS DEPORTED BY SOLDIERS

While the legislature has done nothing to help the situation, Uncle Sam's soldiers, acting directly under orders of President Wilson, have been used in a single location has been reported from any of the camp districts. Five strike-breakers brought to Aguilar by the mine owners were seized on the train and deported back to Denver from whence they came. Colonel Lockett also made it known that the injunction issued by Judge Whitford, which was not working when the federal troops took possession would be permitted until operations in the field are presently restored. This raised an awful howl from the Big Three and the Rockefeller hirelings, but it was in fact as mine guard.

The disarmament of all mine guards, deputy sheriffs and strikers has proceeded satisfactorily according to the federal officers. Up to Wednesday night a total of about 1,000 guns of all descriptions had been turned over in the Trinidad district. These did not include, in addition to a consignment of 300 from New York, were delivered by the strikers. Others have turned over 846 rifles, shotguns and pistols and five machine guns. One machine gun was delivered.

Sheriff Grisham, of Las Animas county, and the rest of the guns were turned in by the deputies. Colonel Lockett said he had had no instructions to search tent colonies, hoping for the mountains and depended on the good faith of the people to comply with the proclamation. He promised deputy sheriffs who had carried guns for more than thirty years are now walking the streets of Trinidad without a shooting article.

William Diamond, in charge of union headquarters issued a statement on the subject of disarmament. He contended that practically all the guns in possession of the strikers in Las Animas county had been surrendered.

Major W. J. Wood, second in command of the federal forces in Colorado, passed through Denver Wednesday for Oak Creek, in Routt county, to take charge of the situation and relieve the troops, under state militia on guard duty. The major was accompanied by one troop from Fort Wingate, N. M., which had been detailed by Secretary of War Garrison for this purpose. Before proceeding to Oak Creek the major made an inspection of the situation at Louisville and pronounced everything there in good shape, much better than in the northern field.

Colonel Lockett issued permission to the United Mine Workers to establish tent colonies at Ludlow and Forbes. The former were burned by the militia on the night of April 20, and the latter were destroyed some weeks previous by order of General Chase. Both colonies are being rebuilt with new tents on practically the same sites as those occupied before the fires. Of a total of 1,200 guns of the State militia first entered the field, Organizer Flynn will have charge of the Ludlow colony, and it was stated at least 190 tents would be ready for occupancy by Sunday. This permission had been published satisfactorily to the union miners and others who have been seriously handicapped in caring for this large number of people.

William R. Fairley, of Birmingham, Ala., a member national executive board of the United Mine Workers, and Hywel Davies, president of the Kentucky Mine Owners' Association, appointed to act as mediators in the Colorado coal strike by Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor, arrived in Denver this week. While they do not profess probability of being able to settle the coal strike, they will gather information to be laid before President Wilson that will assist him in determining what further course to pursue, after the legislature adjourns. Fairley and Davies have acted in similar capacities before, settling coal strikes during the past twenty years, not as government commissioners, but at the request of both parties to avert critical strike situations.—Denver United Labor Bulletin.

CORPORATION MACHINE TAXES THE UNBORN

Never did a corporation machine work smoother than the one engineered at the present extraordinary session of the Colorado General Assembly, composed of Democrats and Republicans. With forty-four votes in the house and seventeen votes in the senate, the minority, who really want to do something to relieve the State of the burden of the odium cast by Ammons and his cabinet, have been completely routed and discouraged. President Wilson has let it be known that should the legislature adjourn without enacting constructive measures to relieve the situation, he will take a firm grip on the mining districts. A forecast of what may be expected came early this week when the Federal troops deported a bunch of strike-breakers from Aguilar, and the order to Col. Lockett that no mine not in operation when the United States soldiers reached Colorado would be reopened until permission had been declared. Had Gov. Ammons acted with a mite of this firmness eight months ago the coal strike would not have long since been past history.

Passage by the house and senate of the $1,000,000 bond issue to pay expenses incurred by Ammons in the coal strike is a awful jolt to present and future generations of taxpayers. As provided in the bill, the bonds will run for thirty years at 4 per cent, so that when the debt is finally liquidated the Rockefeller heirs will be the richest men in Colorado $2,200,000, to say nothing of the loss of lives and set-back of the State commercially and industrially.

An amendment in the house that none of this money should go to enlisted mine guards, Baldwin-Felts detectives or those who participated in the Ludlow massacre, was stricken out in the senate, thus giving legislative approval to the most heinous crime in all history since the crucifixion of Christ.

In addition to the urgent demand of Gov. Ammons and the nine owners, the lawmakers were unable to behind the issue, for besides the $1,200,000 interest there will be other easy pickings in handling and using these millions. It was the bankers who claimed the house amendment might hamper the marketing of this bond issue, which was presented in a speech by Hiram E. Hitts, chief spokesman for the corporations.—Denver United Labor Bulletin.

DREGS

"I tell you," said a Denver business man, "this war doesn't belong to Colorado. Colorado has a civilization as wholesome as an October morning. With only 800,000 people she stands ninth in schools in the entire country. No city in the country supports more churches and educational institutions than Denver. It isn't us; it isn't the people of Colorado. It's the scum of civilization, from that, that has been dumped upon us that is making the trouble."

If the miners had been punctilious Colorado gentlemen, instead of dregs, no doubt they would have accomplished more than the mining corporations seized control of the governments in two counties, and the State itself was, already their already illegal power over the miners to oppress and degrade them, imported gunmen to overawe the bolder spirits, brought in machine guns to murder women when they would not be awed, enlisted their own hired fighters in the ranks of the State militia, and ended the turning of the guns on a camp inhabited by women and children.

If the miners had been taught in Denver high school to read Tennyson, eat with their forks, and love their neighbors as themselves, their miserable acts which they actually performed would have been avoided.

But the dregs of Denver are not to blame. The politicians whom these good people of Denver have allowed to run the municipal and State governments are not to blame. The business men whose sarcastic or self-satisfied incoherence made them side in with the employing classes, right or wrong, are not to blame.

The only persons who are to blame are the miners, the dregs, the mud, which Denver has failed in their hands, when their despairing eyes could see no other succor, even in the suggestion of violence.—Los Angeles Dregs. Poor dregs! They have a weighty crime to answer for.—San Francisco Bulletin.

STRENUOUS LIFE OPPOSED

Providence, R. I., May 22.—In an address on "Effectiveness" Secretary of Commerce Redfield told Brown university graduates that the strenuous life in its most cases the least effective and efficient.

"It is an infantile view of industry which measures its results by either the duration or the extent of effort," Secretary Redfield said further and the apostle of strenuousness have become back number. They are relegated to the same category with him who 'also ran.'

We deplore lives lost in war, and have advocates of peace who are fluent in speech regarding the horrors of strife,' but we have little to say in sympathy or pathize with those who have lost dear ones in battle, even as an economic question from the Wyoming region by one Pennsylvania route, 63.2 and by another for deaths beside. From the Hazleton and Wyoming region moving via Phillipsburgh Junction over the Pennsylvania, 49.8.

Comparison of the hauling costs and the Schuylkill haul is $1.25 a ton and that of the Pennsylvania from the haul from the Wyoming region is $1.35 to $1.40 a ton.

TRADE UNION PROGRESS MADE BY CIGARMAKERS

Despite the fact that the state of trade generally was not good for 1913, it can be said that the year was about normal in so far as trade conditions in our particular trade are concerned. The state of trade was fairly good if the amount of out of work benefit paid is any indication, and, what is of greater importance and encouraging is the fact that the general fund increased for the year 1913, $14,000 over 1912, the amount expended for out of work benefit in 1912 was $43,911.65, while in 1913 the amount for this purpose dropped to $29,896.85. This shows that fewer members drew out of work benefit in 1913 than they did in 1912.

The total amount of benefits paid during 1913 was $563,449.75, and the grand total of benefits paid in thirty-four years, $14,000,000.00. This is indeed a magnificent tribute to the beneficial features of the International union.

In the year 1913 we experienced very few trade disputes. In 1912 we expended for strike purposes $12,564.40 and last year, or 1913, the amount expended for this purpose was $5,870.05. This is gratifying because it shows a decrease of labor and other conditions, and we have gradually improved. In many instances disputes were settled without making application to us without the expenditure of any money. This is in keeping with one of the general application of the principle of conciliation and arbitration.

The ability of our union to meet the payment of death and total disability benefits increased from $261,910.21 in 1912 to $285,462.72 in 1913, or a gain of $23,552.51 in 18,665.41. During the last fifteen years the amount expended for death and total disability benefit purposes has steadily increased. The cost per member to pay for these benefits was $5.37. The average cost per member to pay all benefits for 1913 was $11.14.

It should be noted that assistance from unions and assistance to unions are receipts and expenditures was simply money transferred from one union to another, and while it is so entered it is really neither a receipt nor expenditure, simply the transfer, under the equalization system, of money that has already been accounted for when originally collected as dues, initiation fees, etc.

The financial transactions for the year 1913, including balances on hand, amounted to over one and one-quarter million dollars. The report recapitulation and total of benefits show only financial transactions of local unions. The amount required to maintain headquarters is included, however, in the expenditures of publication and the general office are published monthly in the Official Journal. The tax in 1913 to the International Office, which provides for the running expenses, remain practically the same as in 1912.

The item of outstanding loans January 1, 1914, is the substantial, of $105,467.67, while it is an asset, it is not included in the balance on hand.

We repeat here, as often stated before, that the beneficial feature of the organization is the greatest of its many assets and has largely to do with its solidarity and strength and permanency. And promises are worthless unless they are kept. The International Union gives real money in the payment of benefits, instead of empty promises. It makes no professions which it does not fulfill. The expenditures of $563,449.75 for benefits in the year 1913, and $11,567,849.39, the grand total of benefits, is a good indication of the benefits of our organization, and helpfulness one toward another, and of the benevolent, fraternal spirit, which is well for the trade to do them as early as 1879 and has continued to do so since.—Cigar Makers' Official Journal.

MOTHERS WHO ARE WAGE EARNERS

The appearance of charwomen on their knees scrubbing a public hall, office or corridor, or the lobby of a theatre is not one which inspires respect in the ordinary passerby. The work of public cleaning bears, in addition to the ancient stigma attached to menial work, the ignominy of being done in public places. The disheveled working clothes and the slouchy posture of scrubbers tend to deprive them of any measure of human dignity. Some employers are inclined to feel that the humiliation attached to these workers is to neglect and ignore them.

The irony of such considerateness is apparent when one remembers that their work was done in a public corridor almost as exposed as a thoroughfare. They are one of the most familiar sights of the business district.

But familiar as they are, the dingy toilers do not readily strike the attention. One may pass them again and again without stopping to think that a human life, more or less complete, is imprisoned within each of these humble figures. Least of all does one suspect what a life of heroic effort it may be—how many fifteen-year-old daughters, their usual plan is simply to "apply on the premises." They walk in the following morning at the poor chances and, worst of all, wearing out their shoes.

The majority of public buildings the scrubbing is done in the most primitive fashion, for as long as the janitor's again is as cheap as it is, there is little incentive for employers to adopt improved methods of work. Even in the case of several belief that women do this sort of work more thoroughly than men—a fact which has served to prolong their tenure. However, the scrubbing machines which have been tried so far have not been satisfactory. The superintendent of one building was presented with a mop in large ground floor thoroughfare, but gave it up and returned to primitive hand-and-knee scrubbers.

It was difficult to get the superintendent to speak calmly of this scrubbing machine. He refer to the experiment of all further than to declare he would never repeat it. However, he consented to make the following charges against it. "It took three men to run it—one to operate it, one to carry water and one to wipe up after it. It didn't clean the floors and it didn't touch the corners."

Most of the cleaners have installed vacuum cleaners operated by male porters, but as yet they are not seriously considered by the public and are said to wear out the carpets. The charwomen instinctively recognize in the vacuum cleaner a rival to their skill, and none of them can be induced to say a word in its favor. The only machine that is really helping in public buildings is replacing by machine cleaning their jobs will disappear. The "scrubbing machine" is the one known as "cricks" in the back and neck, due to the long continued strain of stooping and kneeling. Many of them have learned to use long-handled mops. The reason usually given for not doing so is impossible to clean so thoroughly with mops. However, it was observed in a certain hotel that the women following up the scrubbing occupation, causing excessive thirst and creating one of the primary conditions for new drinking habit.

The dangers to health from constantly scrubbing floors in public halls and other assemblage places need scarcely be mentioned. The public cleaning woman is the chief victim of the disease-breeding habit of spitting.—Katharine Anthony, in The Survey.

SIDE WITH PENNSY WORKERS.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 22.—The four Brotherhoods of Railway Trainmen, Conductors, Firemen and Enginemen have united in a request to the Pennsylvania Railroad company, asking that that corporation recognize the demand of the Brotherhoods against the Railway employes and withdraw the railroad police.

The principal demand is that the company change its attitude toward the discharging men the employes charge that corporation recognize the demand of the Brotherhoods against the Railway employes and withdraw the railroad police.

The principal demand is that the company change its attitude toward the discharging men the employes charge that corporation is furloughing men. The employes charge that in furloughing or discharging men the company discriminates against organization and in favor of men who are members of the Mutual Beneficial association, which, it is claimed, is a union being fostered by the Pennsylvania railroad. The railroad officials say they are not discriminating and have no preference for any union and of dealing with the employes only as individuals.

FINE LIST OF BEITERMENTS.

Hamilton, Can., May 22.—By ratifying an agreement with their employers, brewery workers of this city have secured a fine list of betterments which include an increase of $2 per week, double pay for all holiday work and a nine-hour day over a long period. They will be paid for Labor Day and one other holiday during the year. The unionists agree that the best contract ever secured by them.

FOR SHORTER WORKDAY.

Boston, May 22.—The House of Representatives over the governor's veto failed to defeat a bill limiting the hours of tour workers in paper mills to eight a day. It is understood that the Labor and Industries Board would make an investigation. This plan of delay was not accepted by the solons, and the bill was passed.

WHO GETS THE TIPS?

Every few weeks some elk breaks out of the reservation with some fresh attack on the "tipping evil," that has succeeded itself in our social system.

The latest that has come to our attention along life hails from New York City and is described in the following dispatch sent out from the metropolis by a well-known writer:

When the patrons of New York's hotels, cafes and restaurants hand the waiter over to the liveried boy in the check room—and incidentally pass over a tip—they deposit a coin that often wraps up a secret of results that they are contributing to one of the greatest blackmailing systems in the world. A recent investigation revealed the fact that the check-boy does not receive the money he is supposed to get for his labors, but it is turned over to the owner of the "Check-Room Privilege."

This privilege is sold by the hotel proprietors for sums ranging from $50 to $1,000 a year, which makes the salaries of the doorman and the elevator boys are added to this amount. The check-boys are paid from $5 to $8 a week, according to their ability to obtain tips from the guests. Where the check-boy fails to live up to the uniform of the boy. Where the boy receives "the" reward he apparently places it in his pocket and the proprietor of the hotel gets it goes to him.

It is not, however, is not the case for within the portion there is a "blind pocket." The coin passes through a slit into his pocket, and there it stays and the boy goes off duty, at which time his uniform is passed over to his employer who extracts the collection of coins contained in the blind pocket.

In other words the money which is intended for the check-boy really goes to the enterprising man who rides about in an automobile collecting easy money from the generous public.—Richmond (Ind.) Item.

"THE WAGES OF YOUTH—IS DEATH"

By Lillian Lauferty, in New York Evening Journal.

The wages of Sin is Death, we know,
And we pay the price, since this is so;
For we've learned the toll of the road we go.

But the wages of Youth is Death today,
And a fearsome price the children pay
For our light and food and ribbons gay.
They spin and delve and hew and sew—
Shy babes and mothers of men will
Must work in the dark o'er the pit of Hell.

Shall we never face our debt of Greed,
That coins our gold from their sorry need
And makes "Success" its only creed?
Shall we never face our debt of Sin
For the youth and joy there might have been
Had the factory gates not snapped it in?

The wages of Youth is Death today.
Shall only the babes and the mothers pay,
As they trudge to doom on their darkened way?

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1914

Entered as second-class matter, September 10, 1912, at the Post-office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Issued from the Headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, Ouray Building, 901-909 G Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

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THE SITUATION.

The Clayton bill, which carries provisions relating to the Sherman anti-trust law, the injunction, and direct and indirect contempts, together with two other bills of a similar nature, are now being discussed by the House of Representatives. The rules committee brought in a resolution on Tuesday, May 19, providing for the consideration of three measures, the first, known as the trade commission bill; the second, the Clayton bill, and the third, relating to government supervision of the issuance of stocks and bonds.

The Clayton bill, which deals with the Sherman anti-trust law in its relation to trade unions, together with the injunction and contempt abuse, is to be discussed immediately after the trade commission bill has been disposed of.

The provision in the Clayton bill, relating to the exemption of labor, fraternal, consumers, agricultural, and horticultural associations, is not satisfactory to the American Federation of Labor, the railroad brotherhoods, or farmers. In the rule which was adopted by the House, on May 19, it is expressly provided that the Clayton bill be left wide open for amendment. Every member of the House of Representatives has been informed of labor's desires in this matter and the indications are that the amendments which have been proposed by labor will meet with the approval of the House of Representatives and thus give labor a clear exemption from the perview and operation of the Sherman anti-trust law, the declared purpose of the Democratic party in its platforms of 1908 and 1912. The bills referred to will be disposed of in all probability before the first of June.

Tremendous pressure is being brought to bear on the members of Congress to defeat the carrying out of the platform pledge of the dominant party, but the general sentiment in the House of Representatives is for the prompt fulfillment of the promise to exempt labor and farmer's organizations from the operation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Organizations of labor have their origin in human need; they seek human welfare and betterment; they have to do with human labor power. Capitalistic monopolies have their origin in desire for larger profits; they seek economic control and the elimination of competitive rivals; they deal in material things, in the products of labor, in wealth.

Between capital and labor there is a vital and fundamental difference, an understanding of which is essential to those upon whom falls the responsibility of dealing with matters influencing the freedom of men.

Capital consists in material things, which are external, useful, and appropriable.

Capital is that which a man has, not what he is.

To classify skill, knowledge, labor power as capital is an error in terminology that has crept into the thinking of some economists and political scientists.

It is an error conducive to grave injury to the working people.

These attainments or attributes are not possessions of the individual; they are the individual and cannot be separated from personality. Cultivation of powers and ability increases the potential labor power, increases and enriches the resourcefulness and efficiency of the individual. But these things are subjective, immaterial, and are not in themselves capital. The individual may be able, powerful, and therefore fortunate, but it does not necessarily follow therefrom that he has capital. The wealth which he may produce and use as capital is separate and distinct from himself.

It follows, then, that to apply to voluntary associations of working people (commonly called labor organizations) which are concerned with individuals and their powers, the same regulations as are applied to organizations manipulating the products of labor leads to mischievous results and perversion of justice. Legislation recognizing the inherent difference between these two kind of organizations could not be condemned as unconstitutional on the charge of unjustifiable discrimination.

"CLASS" LEGISLATION.

Judging from the enemies that oppose it, Labor's demand to be exempt from the provisions of trust legislation is a long step ahead in legislation for the welfare of the people—the common people. Every argument that greed and exploitation, masked as business interests, could devise has been advanced to defeat this purpose. All the forces of precedent and conventional thought has been used to oppose it.

One argument has misled many—the effort to discredit, as class legislation, the removal of organizations of workingmen from classification with organizations that have as their purpose control over material things—the products made by workingmen. To call a measure class legislation is to stigmatize it as special privilege in the minds of men.

There is in every man, in some degree, a sense of justice that resents special privilege. But special privilege is something inherently different from class legislation. Special privilege violates justice. Class legislation establishes justice.

A distinctive group of individuals must contend with its own peculiar conditions and problems. All groups seek what we broadly call "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," but the methods and regulations that will accord these desired ends to one group will deny them to another. The same regulation applied to widely different situations produces not similar but different results.

We do not try to teach blind children as we do those who have sight. We give different exercises to physically weak children from what we give the strong. Each nation makes its laws specially adapted to its own needs. Each industry must have regulations that have been evolved out of its industrial necessity and welfare.

If human beings are to be accorded justice, are to be permitted in the fullest sense of the term, "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" they must have such regulations as will secure them their rights.

But where shall justice be found when the same concept of "freedom of contract" that applies to a millionaire factory operator is "bestowed" upon his fourteen-year-old employe who works for five dollars a week?

And where shall the workingman receive justice when the courts apply to organizations of workingmen who seek to further their own welfare by control over their own personal powers, the same regulations that apply to those who seek to control the supply of coal?

The workers in industry have no real freedom of contract or real equality of opportunity except through the power of organization. The right to organization must be given effectiveness by establishing the legal right to activities necessary to make organization a force for the betterment of the lives of the people.

No one ventures to deny the value of labor organizations. No one denies that these organizations are necessary to the welfare of those who do the world's toil. Even the most unsympathetic grant labor organizations theoretical justification and intellectual approval. But they not infrequently emasculate approval by the qualification, "if properly conducted." "If properly conducted" to these class-conscious minds means that the working people shall be "kept in their place." They have no conception of the rights of men to fullest development, to free, untrammeled life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

The legal attitude toward labor organizations reflects the same class prejudice. Judicial opinions that approve labor organizations hold as "conspiracy" normal, necessary operations of such organizations. These opinions are legal applications of the mother's homely advice to the daughter who would swim: "Yes, but do not go near the water."

Labor organizations that do things destroy the special privilege of the vested interests. They enable workers to secure their rights and thus establish justice. They are essential for the welfare of the millions who work in America's industries.

The Sherman anti-trust law has hampered the operations of labor organizations. It has menaced their very existence.

Justice demands that labor organizations be removed from a classification with trusts that seek to establish a monopoly in material things in order to pile up profits and dividends. Labor organizations seek to secure for the workers longer and better lives, greater happiness, more opportunities.

The men and women of labor do not ask special privilege, but equal opportunity. They demand freedom from regulations that deny them justice.

VALUE OF AGITATION.

In opposing old-age pensions, a prominent Canadian official is quoted as saying:

"The discussion has not yet reached the legislative stage because there is no great body of pronounced sentiment calling for action."

This is a "nutshell" explanation of organized labor's insistence for continued agitation, and expresses, in concrete form, the accepted dictum that legislative action follows strong public opinion.

This force, when organized and developed, is the basis for the guidance of lawmaker and judge, who eventually hearken to the call that will not be denied—the compelling call for higher and better things, for in time this continued agitation of workers finds root in every element of society, who finally reject the old for the new. From the day when workers were chattels and ate of the bread of slavery and oppression, the agitation of those who toil has resulted in the demolishment of ideas supposed to be as fixed as the stars.

Agitation and discussion were the groundwork for the liberties we now enjoy. In our time these forces are more powerful and potent than ever, and on every hand we see the results of discussions and demands that were path-breakers in the erection of new economic and legislative progress.

It was these forces that made possible the right of the workers to organize, the first step in labor's upward march.

Too often workingmen fail to realize their power and their duty in molding public opinion, that is later given legal recognition by statutory enactment. Deep down in the mines, in the factories and shops, wherever the human workers go, are potential forces which, when once awakened and aware of their strength, will sweep aside all forms of injustice and wrong. These forces lawmakers and judges must heed. History shows that in time they have adjusted themselves to new concepts.

Out in Colorado the miners have been trying to express their ideas of justice. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company had refused to respect public opinion as expressed in the laws of the State. State agents did not enforce the laws. Representatives of the miners were not permitted to present the miners' grievances and ideals of justice to their employers. Meanwhile the mine operators were appropriating a very large proportion of the products of the miners' toil without in any way discussing the justice of the distribution with the men who did the work.

The miners had only one way to express their opinion of the situation. They struck. The company armed itself against the strikers. Then it used for its private gain all the State forces that are intended to uphold law and order—used them to uphold injustice and private warfare. Civil law and government was supplanted by martial law and arbitrary rule.

The citizens of Colorado are incensed at the contempt shown to public opinion and will as expressed in the State government. They are alarmed that private interests can corrupt a State government and create a situation that is a menace to peace and civil government.

There are thousands of workers in Colorado. Many of these belong to organized labor. These workers have the power to create a public sentiment that will compel the State legislature to adopt constructive measures to insure greater justice for the toilers of the State.

They have the power to secure the enforcement of laws.

They have the power to compel the maintenance of justice.

Public agents will not long remain indifferent to strong public sentiment that knows what it wants and makes its demands effective.

If the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company lacks the efficiency and the ability to manage its own affairs without involving the State in civil war, without necessitating the intervention of Federal authority, and without incurring the responsibility for the taking of human lives, outraged public opinion can bring about the necessary reforms.

The miners of Colorado have a right to organize and to make agreements to work through their representatives. Only when they have a voice in deciding conditions and terms of work can justice be established. Justice must precede industrial peace.

WHIGS AND WHIGGISHNESS.

The history of the world would be best told, were there any but the most scattering records, not by what men have done, but by what they have thought and what they have said. If this could be done we should probably find that though there have been countless and varied arrangements of events, the types of human thought have been fairly constant. As a writer in the Atlantic puts it, "There has been one thing, and one thing only, happening since the beginning of the world; a battle between the party of obstruction and the party of change." The party of obstruction has always looked at the world and its events through spectacles of one color, and the party of change through those of another, and the color of the spectacles has been of more importance than the events.

Prof. Commons, in a recent book, quotes two comments on Horace Greeley and the New York Tribune, at the time when that paper was championing the social radicalism of the forties. The New York Express, in 1845, accused Greeley of "attempting incessantly to excite the prejudices of the poor against the rich, and, in the general, to array one class of society against the other. We charge the Tribune," it said, "with representing constantly that there is a large amount of suffering arising from want of employment, and that this employment the rich might give. We charge the Tribune with overrating entirely the sufferings of the poor."

This kind of argument proved quite satisfying then, as it does now, to the standpat mind, which likes to think that the real enemies of humanity are not the ones who pummel us, but those who call attention to the black and blue spots. With some slight alterations the same words might still be used, as, indeed, they are.

Another newspaper, the Courier, showed, in 1847, that Greeley had turned traitor to the Whig party, and defined the party in good, serviceable words which might still be used by the Republican party, were that party honestly confessing itself to be what it actually is. "The principles of the Whig party," explained the Courier, "are well defined. They are conservative and they inculcate a regard for the laws and support of all established institutions of the country. They eschew radicalism in every form, they sustain the Constitution and the laws, they foster a spirit of patriotism."

The institutions of the country then included slavery, and "radicalism" meant, among other things, the demand for the abolition of slavery. But the good, safe, plodding Whig party would have none of such wild philosophies, holding that the existence of a thing proved its right to exist, and so went plodding safely and sanely into extinction.

To read in the histories, as you may, that the Whig party was destroyed because it lost step with the march of its time, is one thing; to hear it speaking in its own words is another. It becomes, indeed, distinctly encouraging, for if the Whig of 1845 was unable to prevent abolition in 1862, it is hardly probable that the Whig of 1914, speaking the same language and of the same lineage, will be able to prevent much of the progress which he also, in his Whigginess, fears and hates.—San Francisco Bulletin.

MR. TAFT'S VIEWS.

When Professor William Howard Taft gets out his "Revised and Amended Dictionary of the American Language," some of the words will have strange definitions, if we may judge by the following statement of Mr. Taft:

We are not in favor of the rule of all the people as an end desirable in itself. We love democracy not because of the name, but because of what it accomplishes. We are in favor of a rule by as many of the people in a democracy as will secure a good government, and no more. The result will be good because it secures the happiness of the individual. Government is a means to an end, and the means are to be selected on account of their adaptability to that end.

In the new Taft dictionary, "democracy" will be togged out in the hobble-slit skirt of despotic thought, and defined as "Rule by some of the people, but not rule by The People; rule by as many as will give good government to all; minority rule if that seems better than majority rule."

Mr. Taft may understand law, but he does not understand human nature.—San Francisco Star.

LET THE LAW STAND

Joseph Walker is right when he says that the present child labor law should not be repealed or amended. Not only is a determined attack upon it in progress, but that attack was deliberately and maliciously begun as soon as the law became operative.

Statements were made concerning it which were not borne out in the slightest degree by facts. Conditions were pictured as existing which existed only in the minds of those whose sole purpose was to discredit the law and prevent, if possible, its enforcement. As Mr. Walker well says, "with some inconveniences, but in a remarkably short time, the mills and factories have adjusted themselves to the new law, without permanently throwing out of employment any considerable number of children who came within its provisions."

Unfortunately there are a large minority in the community, as in every other, who like to enroll themselves with those who are working for better conditions and who are proud to aid in the work of industrial betterment until, be it ever so slightly, their own pocketbook nerves are touched. Then they roar loudly, protest that they are opposed to being led around by theorists, and proceed to demand prompt treatment for their slightly injured pocketbook nerves.

Those people are not progressive, with or without the capital P. They are an interesting combination of humorous and horrible examples.—Boston Morning Journal.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The gatherings of the unemployed in the Western States recently may have had some unpleasant aspects, but none effect on the minds of the public and public officials has been noticeable. The fact is stark and unescapable that a remedy must be found. Work must be provided at all seasons for those who are unable to obtain work, in Illinois as well as in other states. Greedy employers dote on a large army of the unemployed, the field is then fertile for the sowing of the tares and wage-cutters. Necessity drives the idle workman to underbid the man who has a job.

Wherever a community or state has sought relief for the unemployed, legal obstacles have been encountered. If the state under the present laws can provide employment for all who apply, this should be done. If state and laws are inadequate, proper ones should be enacted and if necessary the workers—in the majority everywhere—can bring about an amendment to the Constitution. . . .

There are many public works needed in Illinois. The state has money for charitable institutions, salaries of legislators, junkets, and many other purposes, why not for employment of the unemployed? How long will it take to rehabilitate the roads of the state, even if all the convicts are put to work on them? Have you taken this up with your representatives and congressman? It is a bread and butter proposition, and like many other bread and butter propositions has been ignored too long.—Illinois Valley Tradesman.

CHILDREN OF TOIL

We never see the big blue sky
From out some country lane,
We never watch the clouds sail by
Above the waving grain.
We never hear at close of day
The birds now quiet in sleep.
We never run, we never play—
We only toil and weep.

The dark, cold night has hardly fled
Ere we are set to work,
With weary fingers aching head—
But, ah! we dare not shirk!
"Work fast! Work fast!" our parents cry,
And though our tears flow free
We choke them back; for if we cry
Our task we cannot see.

We are so young, the day's so long,
Yet there's no time to smile,
Or make believe, or sing a song—
And, oh, to sleep a while!
But, no, we do not dare to pause,
They beat us if we do—
Oh, tell us, are there, then, no laws
For little children, too?

We only ask a little play,
A little youth and zest,
A little time for fun each day,
A little sleep and rest.
We're always hungry, often cold,
Oh, let us stop, we pray!
It cannot be that God's been told
How long we work each day.
—William Wallace Whitelock, in New York Times.

"IT CANNOT BE DONE"

Somebody had said it couldn't be done,
But he, with a chuckle, replied,
That "maybe it couldn't," but he would be one
Who wouldn't say so till he tried.
So he buckled right in with the trace of a grin
On his face. If he worried he hid it.
He started to sing as he tackled the thing
That couldn't be done—and he did it.

Somebody scoffed: "Oh, you'll never do that,
At least no one ever has done it."
But he took off his coat and he took off his hat,
And the first thing he knew he'd begun it.
With the lift of his chin, and a bit of a grin,
Without any doubt or quiddit,
He started to sing as he tackled the thing
That couldn't be done—and he did it.

There are thousands to tell you it cannot be done,
There are thousands to prophesy failure,
There are thousands to point out to you one by one,
The dangers that wait to assail you.
But just buckle in with a bit of a grin,
Then take off your coat and go to it;
Just start in to sing as you tackle the thing
That "cannot be done"—and you'll do it.
—Charles Perry Taylor.

OLD WORKERS

BRETON BRALEY IN COAL AGE.

What have you done with the old men
Who've broken the toil and strife?
Once they were brave and bold men;
Now they are past their prime,
Now they are aged and useless,
Now that their race is run.
Now that they're weak and useless,
Tell us—what have you done?

Have you made their hard lives rougher
By turning them out, in truth,
To shiver and starve and suffer
In the world that was made for youth?
Now that they cannot aid you
Nor earn their miner's wage,
For all that their work has paid you
How have you dealt with age?

Once they were young and gay men,
Toiling to make you wealth;
Now they are bent and gray men,
Broken in strength and health.
Have you pensioned these one time bold men
Or starved them as some men do?
As you have dealt with the old men
May destiny deal with you!

ARE SCHOOLS NEEDLESS?

The opponents of the educational test in the pending immigration bill tell us that the illiterate alien is better raw material than the educated alien for a place in our citizenship.

If that be true, our schools are a great mistake.

We should not have in operation an influence so detrimental to good citizenship.

If the illiterate alien makes a desirable naturalized citizen, then the illiterate American will make a desirable native-born citizen.

In the ballot box their ballots count exactly the same.

And if the opponents of the test are correct in their position, our schools are doing the rising generation of native-born citizens an injustice. They should not have their good citizenship educated out of them, while to their fellow-citizens who have brought their illiteracy with them falls the high honor and responsibility of preserving the republic.—Stockton Record.

PLEA FOR SEAMEN

The most abused and least protected class of men-folk are the ordinary seamen. Their calling is especially dangerous; the tenure of employment precarious and the remuneration usually inadequate.

Those who by circumstances, conditions or training are not able to properly guard and maintain their rights most strongly appeal to the thoughtful and considerate to champion their cause. The grip of the selfish and ruthless upon them must be torn off, like the shackles from slaves.

Tasks necessary, though from their nature repelling, should command all the ameliorating conditions possible, and commensurate compensation. The hands of those working for the uplifting of the downtrodden and the betterment of the condition of the men employed in the doing of the dangerous and dangerous tasks of life should be upheld.—Port Arthur Record.

A COMPARISON

In the war with Mexico nineteen American soldiers have been killed, and they all had a "fighting chance." In the war in Colorado, where the underpaid demanded a living wage upon which to support a wife and children, thirty-five men, women and children have been slaughtered, and they did not have a "fighting chance" against notorious "gunmen" imported from Belle Fourche, Chandler. What sort of warfare do the American people uphold?—San Diego Labor Leader.

WOULD RAISE WAGES.

Ottawa, Canada, May 22.—Carpenters are asking for an increase from the old rate of 40 cents an hour to 45 cents. The men are confident of ultimate success and their officials are endeavoring to have the wages of the men in the employment of the city raised to this standard and thus constitute a "fair wage" rate in all future contracts.